INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVII NO. 244— BOMBAY TUESDAY OCTOBER 15 1929 ONE ANNA

AMANULLAH'S BROTHER ORDERED TO LEAVE INDIA

Protest To Foreign Secretary Of Indian Govt.

ROBBER CHIEF BESIEGED IN ARK FORT.

Shah Wali Khan's Complete Hold Over Kabul.

CROP OF "BAZAAR GUPS" IN PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 14.

In a letter dated 11th October, General Nadir Khan writing to a friend in Peshawar from Rukian, about four miles from Ali Khel, enroute to Kabul states that the latest information from Shah Wali Khan indicates that he entered Kabul after fighting a few battles with the Sakavian troops who were comletely routed.

BACHA BESIEGED.

He says Shah Wali Khan has complete hold on Kabul. Bacha himself is besieged in the Ark Fort. The latters brother on whom Bacha conferred the title of "Sararlala" and Malik Mohsan, the Governor of Kabul have been taken prisoners. Nadir Khan further states peace and order prevail in Kabul. The letter promises further details shortly.

The Afghan Trade Agent has received a telegraphic message from the Afghan Consul at Mashad announcing the capture of Mazarisharif by Firqamishar Akli Khan.

CROP OF "BAZAR GUPS."

The Market is flooded with many amazing gossips. One such appeared in the local Urdu weekly the "Frontier Advocate." It said that Habibullah was put in a cage hanging in Chowk Bazar at which passers by were ordered to spit.

No confirmation of the fall of Kabul is yet avilable except from sources in favour of Nadir Khan. —A.P.

AMANULLAH'S BROTHER ORDERED TO LEAVE LAHORE.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Oct. 14.

Sardar Mohamed Ain Jan, brother of the ex-King Amanulla has been directed to leave Peshawar. But he is reported to have refused to leave it till the receipt of a reply to his following telegram despatched to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India:

"Once before when Bacha-i-Saqao possessed Kabul, the local authorities expelled me from Peshawar. Hence I took up residence at Lahore. On hearing that Kabul has been conquered, I came back here and now again when at present, events have entirely changed position, the authorities intends my ejectment which cannot be understood. If it is unavoidable I may be allowed to go to Afghanistan. Waiting reply."—Free Press.

AMANULLAH'S WIRE TO NADIR KHAN.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Oct. 14.

The ex-King Amanullah has cabled to the Afghan Trade Agent here as follows:—

"Please communicate this telegram to Sipasalar Nadir Khan Ghazi through a messenger or telegraphically:—

As an Afghan patriot, I congratulate you and your adherents on the occasion of this grand and historical victory."—Free Press.

CAPTURE OF MAZARASHARIF.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Oct. 14.

The Afghan Consul-General at Meshed has telegraphed to Sardar Abdulh Akim Khan that Abdulakil Khan has captured Mazarsharif in favour of General Nadir Khan. Syed Hussain, Bacha's Governor has fled.—Free Press.

MORE VICTORIES FOR NADIR KHAN.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Oct. 14.

A telegram from Chaman states that Robat Mohmand, 30 miles from Kabul, has fallen into the hands of the Durranis from Kandahar, who are supporting General Nadir Khan.—Free Press.

ANGLO-SOVIET RAPPROCHMENT.

—:o:—

Both Govts. Accept Protocol.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MOSCOW.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Communication from Soviet has been received in London accepting the protocol concluded between Mr. Henderson and M. Dovgalevsky. Thus both the Governments have accepted the Protocol. The matter will now come to Parliament.—Reuter.

R-101 STARTS ON MAIDEN FLIGHT.

—:o:—

34 Crew and 14 Passengers.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

R-101 left the mooring mast at 11/20 a.m. on her first trial flight. She is carrying 38 crew and 14 passengers.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

R-101 returned to Cardington safely and was moored at 4-16 p.m.

R101 passed over London flying low. Many thousands of Londoners had very a clear view of the monster which, escorted by two aeroplanes, followed the Thames from Westminster.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA TUBE RAILWAY.

—:o:—

TEST OF THE HOOGHLY SOIL.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

The soil of the Hooghly river is being tested in connection with the Calcutta tube railway. Between Howrah and Sealdah railway stations, several samples of the soil have already been taken of the route and last Saturday several successful bores were made on the bed of the river below the Howrah bridge.—Free Press.

HIT BY HUGE STONE.

—:o:—

Sample Of "Caste" Hindu Brutality.

PARVATI TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA LEADER IN HOSPITAL.

POONA, Oct. 14.

Rajbhoj, the leader of the "untouchables" Satyagraha movement, who was seriously injured owing to his being hit by a huge stone in the Parvati Temple yesterday, is still in hospital.

The Untouchables Satyagraha Committee meets again this evening when a proposal to re-start Satyagraha will be considered.—A.P.

BUILDING FUND FOR POONA AND KIRKEE BOY SCOUTS.

—:o:—

Lady Sykes Wishes it Success.

Lady Sykes in the course of her speech at the Variety Entertainment held by the Poona and Kirkee Boy Scouts Association on October 11 said:—

"As you all know, His Excellency takes a very deep interest in the Boy Scouts and all matters concerning their welfare, and he fully realises how important it is to the Poona and Kirkee Boy Scouts to have a suitable building for their headquarters.

He will, I know, be very glad to hear of the generous donations which Khan Bahadur Mehta has just announced: and he hopes, as we all do, that this entertainment, made possible by the kindness of the proprietors of this theatre, will give the building fund a really good start.

I wish all success to the Poona and Kirkee Boy Scouts and to their building fund."

DEAD LOCK AT GENEVA.

—:o:—

British Shipowners To Blame.

DECLINE TO PARTICIPATE IN INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

GENEVA, Oct. 14.

A deadlock that has ensued at Geneva in regard to the labours of the Thirteenth Session of the International Conference says the Special Corrrespondent of the "Free Press," is of unprecedented character.

The outstanding fact is that Conference is convened in order to deal with the conditions of work of seamen. There is a general desire that the hours; of work of the seamen should be reduced to eight hours. But this proposal is not acceptable to the shipowners. At the same time the shipowners do not want to bear the responsibility for turning down the demand of the seamen for reduced hours of work. The result is a confusion which has been deliberately caused. And the principal responsibility for causing all this confusion and deadlock rests upon the British shipowners.

MINIMUM CONDITION OF WORK FOR SEAMEN.

The origin of the present Conference is to be traced to the resolution submitted by the French delegation to the Commission on International Labour Legislation in 1919 that "very special questions concerning the minimum condition to be accorded to the seamen might be dealt with at a special meeting of the International Labour Conference devoted exclusively to the affairs of the seamen."

PREVIOUS HISTORY.

In terms of this resolution the first Maritime Conference was held in 1920 when the British workers were represented by Mr. Havelock Wilson of British National Sailors and Firemen's Union. The second session was convened in 1926 when the British workers were represented by Mr. Ben Tillet of the British Trade Union Congress. Objection was raised against nomination of Mr. Ben Tillet by the British Sailors and the Firemen's Union who contended that only workers' organisations entitled to nominate representative of workers especially to the Conferences convened to consider the specific questions are those organisations only which represent workers directly affected by the subjects to be considered. It was thus argued that British Trade Union Congress had no representative capacity where the problems of seamen were concerned when there was separate seamens organisation. The Credentials Committee which considered the objections in 1926 produced Majority and Minority reports. The Majority Report held that Ben Tillet was properly chosen as the British Government followed identical procedure in 1920 as well as 1926 namely of inviting the British Trade Union Congress to nomiante a representative. If the Trade Union Congress nominated in 1920 an office-bearer of the Seamen's Union and in 1926 an office-bearer of the Trade Union Congress it was an internal matter which the Conference could not consider.

EMPLOYER DELEGATE'S OBJECTION.

But the Employers' Delegate who produced the dissenting report held that only the Seamen's Union should have been asked to nominate and that the nomination of the Trade Union Congress was invalid. To those who are not in secret it might appear strange that the Employers' delegate should support the case of the Seamen's Union. But those who have inside knowledge state that the Employers had reached an understanding with the Seamen's Union that they should not support the demand for eight hours' day and that it was because of this suspicion that the Trade Union Congress which is in favour of eight hours day for seamen ignored the Seamen's Union and sent Ben Tillet.

SHIPOWNERS' "NO."

In the session of 1926 British Shipowners' representative participated in the Conference. But on this occasion while the representative of the British Shipping Federation is in Geneva he is not officially represented in the Conference because the British Shipping Federation have declined to nominate a representative to the Conference on the ground that the Workers' representative has not been selected in agreement with the Seamen's Union. Now the shipowners demand that the Workers representatives should be chosen in agreement with the organisations, if such exist, which are most representative of the shipowners and seamen respectively. It was this question which was discussed in the open session of the Conference on Saturday and rejected by the Conference by a large majority.

The shipowners have now threatened withdrawal and propose to stick to the threat. It is significant that Mr. Cuthbert Laws who represented the British shipowners at 1926 Conference is in Geneva in close touch with the Shipowners' groups.—Free Press Beam Service.

DIE-HARDS GET NERVOUS.

Officious Advice To Labour Cabinet.

DO NOT ANTICIPATE SIMON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A word of warning is clearly required on the subject of various rumours to the effect that some dramatic change is imminent in the British policy towards India, says the "Times." The Journal adds that it would clearly be a very great mistake to anticipate the Simon Commission by Mr. Wedgwood Benn's personally touring India at the present moment. "Certainly it would be a mistake which Mr. Benn has no intention of committing. The present Government as a whole, has no intention whatever of anticipating the Simon Commission's report by any promise of definite time limits for India's progress towards Self-Government."—Reuter.

IN THE FAST-MOVING WORLD OF TO-DAY YOU ARE BEING CONSTANTLY EXPOSED TO DANGER

YOU DEMAND SPEED

YOUR DEMANDS ARE GRANTED BUT

A WICKED SPEED-DEMON LAUGHS AT YOU WHEN YOU FAIL A VICTIM TO THE HURRY AND SCURRY OF MODERN LIFE.

PERHAPS OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES OR ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS MAKE YOU NEGLECTFUL OF A BIG QUESTION——

WHAT OF MY FUTURE AND THAT OF THOSE DEPENDENT ON ME?

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE AND THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

WILL SHOW YOU HOW TO

PROVIDE FOR MACHINATIONS OF FATE

Watch Further Announcements.

SATIN SEN'S CONDITION.

—:o:—

Sjt. Subash Bose's Statement.

YIELDS TO PERSUASION AND TAKES FRUIT JUICE.

BARISAL, Oct. 14.

Sjt. Subhas Bose has been able to persuade Satin Sen to take increased nourishment. He arrived here yesterday and had two interviews.

Satin Sen is now taking fruit juice and other liquid diet.

Sjt. Subhas Bose, in a statement says:—

Satin Babu's grievances were the revival of the proceedings by the Government dropped during the Patuakhali Satyagraha Settlement and the institution of cases under Section 110, against him and his co-workers.

Sjt. Subhas Bose is convinced that Satin Sen's affairs have stirred the country and in the present circumstances, of the country, Satin Sen should not court death. Satin Sen has, however, reserved his right to resume hunger-strike, if public agitation failed to redress the grievances. Sjt. Subhas Bose requested the public to do all in their power to vindicate Satin Sen's honour and prevent the abuse of Section 110 for political purpose.—Free Press.

JATIN'S "SHRADH" CEREMONEY.

—:o:—

His Comrades' Message To Father.

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

In response to an invitation from the father of Jatindas to the *Shradh* ceremony of his son, the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case has sent the following message:—

"We are gratified to receive your invitation asking us to be present on the occasion of our dear comrade Jatin's Sradh. Placed as we are, under our present circumstances, we are denied the honour of participating physically in the sacred function, but we think it needless for us to assure you that we all will be there in spirit and offer our humble and heartfelt prayers for the departed soul of our gallant and beloved comrade.

Through Providence we had the privilege of being associated with him for the last three months of his glorious life and the impressions left in our hearts as well in those of our countrymen shall last for ever. His martyrdom is a matter of pride for us all and it shall henceforth inspire all fighters in the cause of suffering humanity."—Free Press.

OFFICIAL CHAIRMAN ASKED TO APOLOGISE.

Alleged Insult To Member Of Excise Committee.

The following resolution was passed at the quarterly general meeting of the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, held on the 30th September:—

"That this Board protests against the treatment meted out to Mr. R. H. Patil, a representative of this Board on the Excise Advisory Committee by Mr. G. K. Kudav, the Chairman of the said Committee, at its last meeting held on 17th September 1929 and requests the President to inform Government that unless an unconditional apology acceptable to this Board be offered by Mr. G. K. Kudav before the next meeting of that Committee this Board will withdraw its representatives on the said Committee.

The President is requested to write to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, Excise Commissioner and the Hon. the Excise Minister furnishing the accompanying full details of the incident for their information."

The resolution which was moved by Mr. C. D. Barfiwala, seconded by Mr. R. H. Chemburkar and supported by Mr. Ismailbhoy Cassumbhoy, was passed unanimously.

The following are notes as to questions and answers relating to what happened at the meeting of the Excise Advisory Committee:—

Mr. R. H. Patil moved that: "40|0 liquor be probihited in the District."

Chairman to Mr Naik:

"What is his status"?

Mr. Naik:—"He is a landlord, and a member of the District Local Board."

Chairman to Mr. Patil:—

"What land revenue do you pay?"

Mr. Patil:—"Rs. 300."

Chairman:—"Why don't you become an Excise Minister and get all these measures passed?"

Mr. Patil: (No answer).

Chairman to Mr. Patil:

"Have you tasted 40|0 liquor?"

Mr. Patil: "I know it is harmful."

Chairman:— "Have you ever drunk it?"

Mr. Patil:—"But I know."

Chairman:—"Tell me whether you have tasted it?"

Mr. Patil:—"I have."

Chairman:—"Why did you not admit at first that you have tasted it?"

Chairman to Mr. Naik:—

"Ask him (Mr. Patil) to withdraw the resolution."

Mr. Naik explained to Mr. Patil that the Chairman desired him to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Patil in disgust gave up the subject.

The members present:—Messrs. Patil, Chemburkar, Naik, Paul Miranda there being all the members of this Board, were present and they confirm that the above report is correct.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Oenevee Renewed Selling

BEARISH STATISTICS

Bombay, Oct. 14.

American cotton markets are affected by renewed hedge selling influenced by favourable crop conditions and bearish week-end statistics. Prices are gradually reacting low levels and in the absence of speculative activity the fluctuations are narrow.

It is said that this season heavier bales each weighing about 534 lbs. are turned out to give a bullish aspect to the crop. The Bureau's last estimate of 1,49,15,000 bales is based on a weight of 500 lbs and it is but natural that the final total may prove somewhat lower than Government figure. Basing calculations on a crop of 14,915,000 bales of lint cotton, which with an estimated production of 1,100,000 bales of linters added gives us commercial crop of over 16,100,000 bales or with the carry-over a supply of over 20½ million bales. This supply is no greater than in recent years, however, due account must be taken of the steady increase in production of cotton in other countries which last year resulted in a reduction in consumption of American cotton as indicated by figures published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners to the extent of say 4 to 6 lacs bales. Trade conditions in the cotton textile industry in America and world over give encouragement for optimism and a season of increasing activity is looked forward to.

American speculative operators are not inclined to take more interest in cotton as it is rather impossible to persuade the world to have larger speculation interest in the face of much disturbed financial conditions all over the world. As a matter of fact present supply position give no clue to any bull movement in the face of heavy crop movement. Spinners' takings are behind last year and export from U. S. A. give no hope of any keen demand for cotton speculation possibilities on the constructive side are remote and with hedge selling we are inclined to look for lower prices and proper short sales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York 11th:—

December highest 18.60, lowest 18.41. Januarv 18.69 (10-12 a.m.) lowest 18.50 (2-53 p.m.)

Norden & Co.:—"Trade buying continues principal support good spot demand goods situation healthier gradual up-turn likely follow cessation heavy hedge selling."

Jenks:—"Declined scattered liquidation increases Government crop estimate trade fair buyers hedge pressure temporarily textile position strengthening expect moderate consumption report looks for higher prices ultimately. Securities steady."

Hemelryk:—"Spinners takings so far this season are 35,48,000 bales. Lancashire spinners order books somewhat better filled spinners buying weak markets. Heavy rains Oklahoma."

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Local Market::—

Arrivals have commenced freely in Oomra districts and demand is reported to be slack from Exporters. Local Oomra and Bengal Contracts continue weaker and it is expected there may be some reversing of straddles in consequence of the widening in parity between Broach and other Hedge-contracts.

American:— Despite American National Textile Merchants report showing sales 138.3 per cent., shipments 107.1 per cent. of production, stock decreases 5.3 per cent. and unfilled orders increase by 23.6 per cent., Garside estimates American Mills Consumption during September 1929 545,000 bales against 558,000 bales previous month, and 492,000 bales in September 1928. The September Consumption Report will be published to-day in America.

Secretary, Hester, estimates commercial weights of bales during August 534.18 lbs., against 529.29 lbs. last season, 518.43 lbs. in 1927, 517.66 lbs. in 1926, 519.20 lbs. in 1925 and 526.39 lbs. in 1924. Should the weights of the bales be as 1926, even the last Government estimate would prove to be 15,500,000 bales.

Garside estimates World's carry-over Indian Cotton end July 1929, 3,267,000 bales against 3,218,000 bales last year and 600,000 bales above average of past four years. Latest reports from Russia indicate crop estimate 1,434,000 bales against 1,125,000 bales last year. Also, latest estimate from China shows crop about 2,000,000 bales of 478 lbs. against 1,550,000 bales last year. Egyptian crop is estimated about 1,550,000 bales of 478 lbs. against 1,491,000 bales last year. Indian crop estimates run about 5,800,000 bales.

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

London Ready ..	23	2	0
London Forward ..	23	4	0
China Opening	2	2	15
China highest	2	3	1
China closing	2	3	0
American cent closed.			
Ready	52	8	0
Asho Opening	52	4	0
Asho highest	52	7	6
Asho closing	52	7	0
Kartak opening	52	6	0
Kartak highest	52	9	0
Kartak closing	52	9	0
Teji Mandi:—			
Asho	0	6	0
Kartak	1	0	0

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Ready	21	8	6
Asho	21	8	0
Kartak	21	7	9
N. City	21	10	9
N. Manordas	21	9	9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Wheat	975 cwts.
Linseed	3,364 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	383 ,,
Gingellyseeds	702 ,,
Poppyseeds	811 ,,
Groundnuts	5,072 ,,
Castorseeds	106 ,,
Rice	1,841 ,,
Myrabollams	416 ,,
Cottonseeds	1,874 ,,
Gram	411 ,,
Joowar	848 ,,
Maize	188 ,,
Barley	156 ,,
Bajree	772 ,,
Coal	106 tons.

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

MARWADI BAZAR RATES:—			
Linseed May	12	13	9
Wheat Jan.	7	12	3
Wheat May	7	12	9
DANA BUNDER RATES:—			
Wheat White Picci ..	7	6	0
Wheat ready	7	6	0
Wheat Jan.	7	12	3
Wheat May	7	12	9
Groundnuts Feb. ..	55	14	0
Groundnuts Oct. ..	11	5	0
Cottonseed Oct. ...	4	6	0
Linseed Spot	14	1	0
Linseed May	12	13	6
Castorseed May	51	7	0
Rapeseed Yellow Oct.	10	12	0
Teelseed Oct.	11	14	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

October close @ s. 9|3 7|8d. up 1-1|8d.

December close @ s. 9|8d. up 3|4d.

March close @ s. 10|2d.

Wheat Cable:—

"Improvement demand maintained, disappointing Australian news unconfirmed, unsatisfactory weather River Plate caused steadiness."

Chicago Wheat and Argentine Linseed markets remained closed on Saturday.

CASH BUSINESS.

Kasturchand Rs. 11|12. Sholapur Rs. 4475. Hindustan 1850. Manmad Press 278|12, 280. Tapti Valley Rails 643|12. Sara Sirajgunj 81. Central Provinces Rails 90. Imperial Bank Rs. 1380. Rs. 18. 18|2. Ahmedabad 137|8, 140. Andhra 765, 761|4. Hydro Pref. 1083|12. Power Ord. 353|8. Surat Elec. 124|6. Punjab Cement 12|4. 12|6. New India Ince. 22, 22|2. Scindia 11|14, 12|4. Tata Steel second pref. 80, 81. Tata Oil 182, 184. Telephone 558. Burma New 275. Petrols Rs. 4|12.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

F.P. Bales.	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 12-10-29	2623000	2511000
Receipts Yesterday 12-10-29	.....	77000
Exports to date 12-10-29	1263000	1487000
Stock at Ports 11-10-29	1597000	1518000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-10-29	882000	710000
Stock at Liverpool 11-10-29	670000	531000
Visible Supply 11-10-29	3596000	3449000
Quantity in Sight 11-10-29	4384000	3835000

STOCK AND SHARES

Bull Manipulation in Tata Steel Shares

FORCED SHORT COVERING

Bombay, Oct. 14.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was full of bullish activity in Tata Iron and Steel Shares. It is said that those bulls who have manipulated this scrip find it a hard job to unload the whole burden on the general public. Although the prospects of the iron industry are anticipated to be satisfactory, there is no denying that the straight rise in Tata Steel shares was partly due to oversold condition at the last bottom and bull manipulation. Those who ventured on the short side throughout the rise had to pay big loses and now general public is afraid to take a constructive stand at top of the rise. However some bold operators believed in a natural reaction and sold but today's bull support forced short covering. The market opinion is sharply divided and we see no reason to plunge in ventures where great risks are attendant. We have often drawn attention that the bulls will not leave their game undone and still prefer to have no operations in these shares at the moment. This bullish activity had a better feeling on the general list. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 775 and closed at Rs. 782-8. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 545 and closed at a rise of Rs. 15 at 560 on bull support and covering. Pearls opened at Rs. 332|8. Century opened at Rs. 323|12 and closed at Rs. 326|4. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 281|4 and hardened to Rs. 288|12 when scattered liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 285|10. The market again advanced and touched the new high level of Rs. 293|12 when some profit-taking caused a relapse of Rs. 2 but prices once more flared up to Rs. 296 and finally closed at Rs. 291|14 under liquidation. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1276 and after declining to Rs. 1275 advanced to Rs. 1280, but reacted and closed at Rs. 1276|4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Bombay Dyeing 773, 78, 75, 82, 80, 82.
Century 323, 25, 23, 26.
Colaba 138.
Crescent N, 85.
Fazul 545, 51, 49, 60, 57, 60.
Indore 373.
Madhowji N. 27.
Nagpur 482, 83.
New Great 173-2.
Pearl 325, 31, 34, 32.
Simplex 47, 48.
Swadeshi 450, 11.
Burma 771, 72, 70, 72.
Hydro 1276, 78, 77, 78, 76.
Tram 145-15, 46.
Deff. 281, 85, 85 92, 96, 91-14.
Ord. 71-3, 73, 72-14, 74, 73-8.
Bundi 18-8, 18-6.
Indian 231, 93, 90, 89, 91-14.
Katni Ord. 213.
Alcock 348, 52, 50-10.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8 Apollo 50, nil 8-9.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1 Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 77/8.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 782-8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broack Fine Count 250 nil, 20, Century 100, 326-4.
Central India 100, 483-12.
Colaba Land 100, 188-12.
Crescent 100, 87-8.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 475.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 146-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazulbhoy 280, 560.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100 78.12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 121-4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100, 1221 373-12.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y. 1800.
Kastoorchand 100, nil, 11-12.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 87/8.
Kohinoor 10; 165/10.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil 1495.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65.
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 153-12.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 173-12.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 332-8.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63-8.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,515
Simplex Mill 48-12.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 7.
Swadeshi 180, 20; 411-4.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2480.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 945.

BANKS.

Bank of India 80 2 3xd. 99.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 76/8.
Central 200 xd., 18.
Imperial 506, 40f. 1,380.
Eastern £5 xd. 87.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340
Union 5|11, 3-3-6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18-6
Central India Mining 6/8
Gwalior Cement 88, 98.
Indian Cement 291-14.
Punjab Cement 100. 12-4.
Shahpoud Cement 10y xd. 151-4
Surajpur 20 2/4 xd. 18/0.
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Katni Ord. 213-12.
Katni Defd. 720.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 772/8
Amritsar Patti 3|10|6f. xd. 114.
Central Provinces 90.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86/8.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley x.d. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 136-4.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 123/12.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 761-4.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 146-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1276-4.
Tata Power 800, nil, 652-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 153/12.
Poona Electricity 100 7y. 140.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1230 80. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y 550,
New Prince of Wales 500 20y. 410.
Volkart UP. 50/0/30y 490.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12-12.
New India Assurance 6y 22.
Oriental Government Securit Life 100/2070.
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y. 350-10.
Atock Oil 1, nil, 36.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 16.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 213-2. 14.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 35
Burma (1) Corporation 768/12.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 by 12.
Indian Radio Ord. 367-8 Def 365.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 127/8.
Scindia Seam 12-2.
Tata Construction xd. 42/8.
Tata Iron Ord. 73-8.
Tata Iron Defd. 291-14.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 8 108/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. &101.
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 108/12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 139.
Tata 2nd Pref. 31.
Andhra Pref. 1,020
Tata Power Pref. 1095.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1010

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T T 1/5 13/16 Cash
D D 1/5 27/32
T T 1/5 13/16 To Mid-Oct.
T T 1/5 15/16 Jany.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
T T 1/5 7/8 Near.
3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Mail.
3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Oct.
3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 277 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 277.
Banks Buying T T 276
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D. D. 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 132 1-2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 129 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 122 3/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 152 1/4.
SHINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.86 1-2 12th inst.
Shangahi/London 2/2 15/16 14th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 17/32 12th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 12th inst.
London/Belgium 34.865 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.175.
London/Italy 92.95. 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 10th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 12th inst.
Silver London Ready £23 1/16 £23/1/8 12th inst.
Silver London Forward £23/3/16 10th inst. £23 1/4 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready £50 5/16 10th inst. £50 5/16 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 1/4 per cent 10th inst., 6 1/4 per cent 12th. instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/8 per cent 10th inst. 6 3/8 per cent 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of India Rate 6-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-3/4 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 4 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 5 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver.—Uncertain. China and India small buyers. Buyers satisfied.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77-8.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96-2.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/13.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/3.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-14.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates—16th October Settlement. 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15/0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/3/0.
Tone of market:—Quiet, rather sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

3 months Discounts 6 1/4 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 1|2 per cent.
Call Money 4 per cent.
One month 3 1/2 per cent.
Thre months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 14.

The local market was due to open at Rs. 339 and but private reports of killing frost in America caused firm opening at Rs. 340-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery. There was marked absence of buying and prices gradually declined on long liquidation. Liverpool opening prices were quiet and rates in the local market declined to Rs. 339-14. Oomra and Bengal contracts rule quiet with practically no demand. The market again ruled easy on lower Liverpool and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M.	339-8
Oomra D.-J.	296
Bengal D.-J.	238-8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Oct.	214.50 plus 4.10
Jan.	205.90 plus 1.60
April	205.90 plus 1.40

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Bengal D.J.	326
Broach A.M.	340
Oomra D.J.	297

To-morrow, Tuesday, Ready and Forward markets close.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

100	Patel Cotton & Co.	Khurja	218-1|4
100	H. Nenshi & Co.	Deolgaon	268
100	Ital-India & Co.	Dharwa	268-1|2
100	Birla Bros.	Chandur	256
100	Toyomankwak	Neemuch	245
100	Aboobakar & Co.	Arvi	285
100	Do.	Pulgaon	285
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Anjar	308
200	Do.	Hingoli	260
100	Chacheti Tha-karsi & Co.	Khandesh	245
100	Do.	Amraoti	267
100	Volkart Bros.	Dhulia	235
100	Do.	Aurangabad	237

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Oct. 14.

Associated with thunderstorms, there has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma. Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the Andaman Sea area is less marked, but a shallow low pressure area lies this morning over the central Bay of Bengal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair half an inch, Mergui one and a half, Kyaukpyu and Tavoy one, Diamond Island and Gwa three-quarters, Victoria Point and Bassein a half, Minbu and Rangoon a quarter, Silchar three-quarters, Bhuj a quarter, Cochin four, Mercara and Trivandrum three-quarters and Mangalore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend along the Frontier and in Kashmir.—A. P.

DR. MANILAL AND HIS PASSPORT.

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It was after cheating me out of my time-limit for proceeding to New Zealand that Government of India granted me a passport in response to my protests in 1925.

But they did not grant me the usual British Empire passport, which every one from India in Aden possesses. The Government of India refused to let the Governments of U. P. and Behar endorse my passport for Siam in 1927.

I corresponded and fought for two months with the Bengal Secretariat to obtain endorsement for Aden which was made (after the eleventh hour) on the very day my boat, the s. s. "Mandala", sailed.

I am now asking for endorsement for Northern Rhodesia, having obtained already the approval of the authorities there. Why does the Government of India prevent the Resident in Aden from endorsing my passport without delay?—Yours etc.,

MANILAL.

Aden, Oct. 6.

NIZAM BUDGET.

AN OPTIMISTIC NOTE.

The following are further details of H. E. H. Nizam's Budget:—

Capital expenditure mainly on Railways and Irrigation Works has amounted in 1337 and 1338 to Rs. 2 crores and 55 lakhs. For the next year there is a provision of 75 3/5 lakhs for the Secunderabad-Kurnool, Kazipet-Bellarshah Parshani-Parli and other lines, which have been recently undertaken, and for new feeder lines. For irrigation works, of which the Nizam Sagar takes the largest share of 60 lakhs, a provision of 64½ lakhs has been made. Under Printing, a grant of 1½ lakhs has been provided for additional machinery and Nastaliq type, a complete fount of which, beautiful in appearance and manageable in number, will it is hoped, be completed in the course of next year.

There have been direct heavy investments in the last two years, amounting almost to Rs. 6½ crores O S in Government of India Loans etc., of the face value of Rs. 5 3/4 crores, B. G.

CASH BALANCE.

The cash balance in the beginning of 1337 F was Rs. 485¾ lakhs. Owing to Capital Expenditure and Investments, it is expected, to come down to 245½ lakhs at the beginning and to 119¾ lakhs by the end of the next year.

The budget note concludes:

"During these three years our Reserve will have gone up from scrip having a face value of 9 crores 38 lakhs B G at the beginning of 1337 to over 15 crores and 13 lakhs B G at the close of the next year, excluding the Paper Currency Reserve of 2 crores 49 lakhs at present, and Capital Expenditure, which, as I have previously noted, is a form of investment, will have been financed to the extent of over 3 crores and 83 lakhs.

OPTIMISTIC NOTE.

I have hopes that even next year it will not be necessary to float a loan if the seasonal conditions, which, after having been a source of grave anxiety, have shown considerable improvement in the course of the month, continue favourable. In any case, out of the Reserves of over 15 crores, over 1 crore and 41 lakhs B G constitute what has been laid aside as the Deposit Reserve, and are really only an invested form of our cash balances which could at any time in case of necessity, be made available in cash, whether by sale or as cover for accommodation on easy terms under an understanding with the Imperial Bank of India. I here desire to tender my warm thanks to the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank for the advice and help they have always readily placed at my disposal in my financial transactions.

CERTIFICATE TO ADMINISTRATION.

"This analysis of our financial figures will, I trust, make it clear that our increasing receipts are not due to any increase in the existing, or any imposition of fresh, demands on the people, but to better administration and to an ever-increasing yield under our investments and Railways. Further, the fact that large amounts are saved from year to year by every department, which they carry forward for expenditure in the following year, shows what a wide and sure field the system of departmental finance affords for expansion and development during the period of the contract. This is not all. Wherever urgent necessity is shown, supplementary grants are given in the course of the year. The large surpluses that still result are not hoarded but given back to the people mainly for works of public utility like roads and buildings, water works and drainage.

HELPING THE RYOT.

A well thoughtout programme of capital expenditure is gradually harnessing the waters of the large rivers that flow through the Dominions to reduce the horrors of famine and bring greater plenty to the ryot, to which also an increasing network of remunerative railways is further contributing. Lastly, our investments either give timely subsidies for the initiation of large industrial enterprises, like cement and coal, within the State, or support the loan transactions of the Government of India and thereby show how His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have in mind, in their financial operations, the policy of close co-operation which has always distinguished the Faithful Ally of the British Empire."—A.P.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

See it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
12 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		16,602
18 „	Rajputana*..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£106	$76
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	$90
To Marseilles and back	£100	$72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
29th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
13th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	$118
B	£60	$105
U	£54	$96

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NABOTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents. Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
22nd Oct.	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£106 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
16th Oct.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th „	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi
19th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
21st Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & O. Mandvi.
23rd „	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@16 Oct.
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	19 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	6023	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13 Nov
aNagato Maru ..	8901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	Malden 30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Oct.	20th Oct.
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Hon lulu Maru..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25472.
Telegrams "SHOSEN",
Box No. 855.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele No. 22997.

BANKING.

Established 1895 THE

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office :—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund:—Rs. 17,00,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,23,157.
Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.
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MULK RAJ BHALLA, Managing Director.

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. s-15-x

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Full of life

ROMPING, running, happy children, are full of life and boundless energy thanks to Horlick's Malted Milk. Mother knows the power of Horlick's to build up brain and body—to ward off chills and restore vitality to over-tired little systems.

Give the children Horlick's for health and happiness—morning, noon and night.

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WANTED AT ONCE—20 women sub-assistant surgeons for giving medical relief to women in smaller towns in U. P. Pay Rs. 75/ p.m. Good future prospects. Apply to the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, Lucknow.

A 32975

WANTED—Two MEDICAL GRADUATES to be appointed as Medical Examiners in the Life Department of a Big European Company. Apply to Manager, Messrs. Jani Brothers Phoenix Building Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON. Next examinations will be held in Bombay, on 4th, 5th and 6th December 1929. Particulars and Syllabus can be had for three annas in postage stamps. R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.

M 32964

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northrote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.

C 1654

LOAN.

WANTED—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

L

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

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WANTED.—A MOTOR CYCLIST (with his own vehicle, attached with side-car) to go daily to Poona in the mornings and return in the evenings for about a month. Apply immediately with lowest terms to Box No. 500, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY TOOLS ETC.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One three-bowl friction CALENDER MACHINE. Apply Box No. 2372 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

N 32983

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

FOR the NEW WOMEN'S HOSPITAL shortly to be opened at Raigarh (B. N. Rly.), (Raigarh State, C. P.), the following:—

(1) A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON with some experience. Pay Rs. 200-10-300-15-450 p. m.

(2) A FEMALE SUB-ASSTT. SURGEON or ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER with some experience. Pay Rs. 75-5-100 p.m.

(3) A STAFF NURSE with knowledge of Midwifery. Pay Rs. 40-2-60 p. m.

(4) A FEMALE COMPOUNDER Pay Rs. 30-2-40 p. m.

(5) A FEMALE DRESSER. Pay Rs. 15-1-20 p.m.

The scale fixed for the Lady Assistant Surgeon is the same as under the C. P. Government. Experienced candidates for the first 2 posts will get more than the fixed starting pay.

2. The Lady Doctor and her Assistant will be expected to popularise the institution. They will be allowed to have private practice locally and also in the adjoining States of other Ruling Chiefs if time permits. Besides pay and provident fund benefits, the Hospital Staff will have free quarters within the Hospital Compound.

Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 7th November, 1929, the latest.

(Sd.) RAMANUJ PRASAD,
Diwan,
Raigarh State.

Dated Raigarh (C. P.) B. N. Rly., the 12th October, 1929.

32988

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TRANSFORMER EQUIPMENT FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF MAIN LINE STATIONS FROM KALYAN TO POONA AND IGATPURI AND FOR THE ELECTRIFICATION OF STATION, YARDS, ETC., AT LONAVLA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of transformer equipment for electric lighting of main line stations from Kalyan to Poona and Igatpuri and for the electrification of station, yards, etc., at Lonavla". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, 1929

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
10th October, 1929.

32976

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

THE 39TH EXHIBITION will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, in January, 1930. For prospectus apply to the HONY. SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

32973

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT JAIL ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. MOOS, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 975 of 1927 (Harjivandas Mohandas and Co., and others vs. Bai Anandibai and others) and pursuant to the Court's Order, dated the 5th April 1929, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with dwelling houses standing thereon situate on plot No. 138 of the Improvement Trust Navroji Hill Estate, admeasuring about 716 square yards, forming a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 3639 part and Cadastral Survey No. 1721 part (Mandvi Division) and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 3906 etc., Street Nos. 36 etc., and bounded on the North by a 40 feet road, on the South by Plot No. 137 of the said Estate, on the East by the land of the said Board laid out as a service passage and on the West by Jail Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GODREJ AND BOYCE SAFE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1625 of 1929 (Harischandra Mungesh Sangiri and others vs. Frederick Edwin Francis), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Furniture such as Godrej and Boyce safe, bedsteads, cupboards, drawing room suites, marble top round table, leather lined chairs, hat stands, teapoys, revolving book-stand, easy and rocking chairs, wash hand table, meat safes, screen, crockery, pictures, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks. Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th October, 1929, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:—

Iron bars, Joists, pipes, angles etc., washing basins, empty bottles, paints, glass beads, toys, films, medical and surgical instruments and requisites, Auto and motor parts, glass jars, p. goods, Provisions, glass shades and globes, rum, wooden horse box, Artificial fancy silk, school slates, etc., etc.,

MENESSE & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S TALKING AND SINGING PICTURE.
LADY OF THE PAVEMENTS
featuring LUPE VELEZ.
A thrilling story of an underworld Dancer's Great Love for a man above her level and how she triumphed over another woman's flaming hate and the obstacles of caste.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
An Epic of Great Ambition and its Toll in the Lives and Loves of Men!
EAST SIDE WEST SIDE
featuring GEORGE O'BRIEN and VIRGINIA VALLI
WM. FOX PRODUCTION.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
VICTOR HUGO'S Immortal Love Story
THE MAN WHO LAUGHS
featuring CONRAD VELDT MARY PHILBIN
A DRAMA OF LOVE AND PASSION BEHIND THE THRONE.
A Universal Picture.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY At 6-30 and 10 P.M
The "Beau Geste" of the British Army!
TOMMY ATKINS
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Starring
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FEVER PILLS.
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A sure and efficacious remedy for :—
Malaria, intermittent and all kinds of chronic fevers; also restores health.
Price Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.
Oriental Textile Trading Company, Ltd.
Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE MOST POPULAR DRINK THROUGHOUT INDIA
OBTAINABLE AT ALL CLUBS AND STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE DEALERS
JOHN CRABBIE & Co. LTD LEITH, SCOTLAND

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

THURSDAY, October 17.

Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p.m.

G. T. LAXMI NARAYAN TEMPLE.

The 43rd anniversary of the Gokuldas Tejpal Shree Laxmi Narayan temple at Gowalia Tank Road, will be celebrated from to-day (Tuesday) to Tuesday, the 22nd instant, when the usual annual fair will be held.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

G WARD D. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following 11 members are duly elected from this Ward for B.P.C.C.:—1. Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta; 2. Sjt. R. Krishna Iyer; 3. Sjt. I. S. Patel; 4. Sjt. P. G. Sahasrabudhe; 5. Sjt. J. R. Deo; 6. Sjt. K. A. Narayan Iyer; 7. Sjt. K. C. Achuthan Nayar; 8. Sjt. Pragjibhai R. Desai; 9. Sjt. N. N. Menon; 10. Sjt. S. W. Gadker; 11. Sjt. S. K. Tawade.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of 10th instant left Marseilles at 8-30 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rampura" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 18th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Mavisar" arrived at Suez in the morning of 11th instant.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at midnight of the same day.

THE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL. DASSARAH SAMMELAN.

The Night High School of Girgaum held its second Dassarah Sammelan on Saturday at the Krishna Dharmalaya Lodge, Thakurdwar when Prof. V. G. Rao was in the chair.

In his introductory speech Principal Rohidas H. Trilokekar gave a short history of the development of the School during the last 18 years. When it was started there was only one such school at Mazagaon, but now in the Girgaum locality alone there were as many as seven or eight night schools. This school catered for people who were busy during the day earning for their livelihood and it was gratifying to note that during the first seven years of its existence 1911-1918, the results of the Matriculation candidates from this School reached 75 per cent. The years 1914 and 1916 showing cent per cent. passes with 11 and 17 respectively. But under the University rules it had since become impossible to send candidates directly. Those that passed the Matriculation examination during the last 18 years included six girls, two of whom had taken up the teacher's profession while one has become a doctor having passed M.B.B.S. examination. Six of the boys who Matriculated from this School were working as teachers in that School, while other students had taken to some form of social service.

Mr. Vartak, the Secretary, read the report which stated among other things that the School did not apply for Government or Municipal grant, that all the 25 teachers were self-sacrificing volunteers that the fees charged were from rupee one to rupees three, that nearly 20 per cent. of the students received free education.

SIDE ACTIVITIES.

Besides regular class-room work, the students had their cricket, a debating society, a manuscript magazine, a library, excursions, etc. The report also mentioned that to distinguish this night school from other ones situated in Girgaum, the organizers are thinking to name their school "The Star Night High School."

Mr. I. J. Samson, Pleader, congratulated the Principal and the staff for their ideal of self-sacrifice in the cause of education and hoped that the boys of the school would in their turn render educational and other form of social service in the mofussil, which needed trained workers very badly.

Mr. R. B. Kirtikar commended the discipline of the School and exhorted the boys to derive the utmost benefit from their institution and go into the world with a better idea of citizenship and a robust faith in their capacities.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Prof. V. G. Rao then addressed the meeting at some length. Night schools, he said, were a great asset in the cause of education, and education made polite and well-bred men and women. India wanted such education as would help her sons and daughters in their vocations and equip them mentally and morally to accept cheerful the buffets and howards of later life.

After an entertaining programme of vocal and instrumental music and mimitery demonstration, light refreshments were served and the assembly dispersed at 8 p.m.

I. E. SOCIETY'S ACTION. "OPEN TO CENSURE."

PROTEST AGAINST REFUSAL OF MEMBERSHIP.

A special general meeting of the Indian Education Society's Past Students' Union was held on Sunday last in Padwal's Hall, to consider the policy and the conduct of the Society shown in refusing to admit Messrs. Marathe and Pradhan as life members. The following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"This meeting strongly protests against the policy adopted and treatment given by the Society to Mr. R. M. Marathe, Mr. M. V. Pradhan.

"This meeting considers the conduct of the Society in first agreeing to take up Messrs. Marathe and Pradhan as life members, and then, after repeated promises to that effect, refusing them that position on the plea of financial stringency, to be extremely censurable. This meeting is of opinion that in refusing Messrs. Marathe and Pradhan the life-membership, the Society has deprived itself of the services of two intelligent, energetic and enthusiastic workers; and this meeting is therefore of opinion that the Directors of the Society should reconsider this question in the interests of the Society."

ALLEGED CHEATING.

COMMISSION MERCHANT'S COMPLAINT.

On charges of cheating and using a forged Hundi as genuine Mohanlal Chhaganlal and Jaduraj Chhaganlal were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday.

Mr. Spencer appeared for the prosecution and the second accused was defended by Mr. Mohanlal Desai. The first accused appeared in person.

Opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Spencer stated that the complainant Keshavlal Chunilal, a partner in the firm of Kalidas Lallubhai, Commission Agents in Bombay, had business connections with the firm of Fatehchand Ranchoddas at Agra. The firm of Fatehchand Ranchoddas had a branch office at Kushgunj in U. P. and the Bombay firm used to receive Hundis issued by the Agra and Kushgunj offices of Fatehchand Ranchoddas. Hundis issued by the Kashgunj Branch were not honoured by the Bombay firm unless confirmed by the Agra Office of Fatehchand either by letter or by telegram.

Continuing Mr. Spencer stated that a postcard dated 26th September 1928 was received by the Bombay firm purporting to be from Agra to the effect that a Hundi for Rs. 3,000 would be received from Kashgunj Branch and the same be honoured. The postcard purported to bear Fatehchand's signature. Three day's later a Hundi was presented to the complainant's firm in Bombay for Rs. 3,000 and the same was copied in the complainant's books. The complainant then sent his servant Bhogilal to the firm of Seth Mahomed Edris and Abdulla and Co. at Churney Road who purported to be the holders in due course of the Hundi. The second accused received payment of Rs. 3,000 and passed a signature.

After some time accounts were exchanged at Divali time between the two firms when it was ascertained that no such Hundis were issued by the Kushgunj Branch and that both the Hundi and postcard bore forged signatures. Fatehchand the proprietor of the Agra Office then came to Bombay and instituted enquiries. The police were then informed and the second accused was arrested and the first acoused was later on arrested at Wadhwan.

The Hundi Mr. Spencer said bore an endorsement (paid to the firm of Seth Mahomed Edris and Abdulla and Co.) signed by Mohanlal Chhaganlal on behalf of Keshavlal Lakmichand in whose favour the Hundi was received in the first instance. Neither the complainant nor Fatehchand knew any person of the name of Keshavlal nor had any dealings with a firm or man of that name. The payment of Rs. 3,000 did not appear in any of the books of Seth Mahomed Edris and Abdulla and Co. nor did the firm in question authorise the second accused to accept payment on such Hundis.

The case stands adjourned.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The report for October 11 says:—

In the Presidency proper, West Khandesh and Nasik Districts have each reported 4 cases.

In Sind, Karachi District reports 3 cases and 4 deaths and Ketibunder town 2 cases.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF CHILD.

Coroner Adjourns inquest To Get "Satisfactory Evidence."

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner for the City of Bombay, again adjourned the inquest held on Monday on Govindrao Raghunath Ghorpade, a Hindu infant, aged ten months, who was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital on September 30, at about 8-45 p.m. The child was, according to the evidence of the House Physician of the hospital, brought to the hospital in a dying condition by his father, R. K. Ghorpade. The breathing was stertorous, and froth was issuing from the mouth whilst the pupils were slightly contracted. The child was admitted and treated, but did not recover, and died at 9-30 p.m. on the same night. A post-mortem was performed, but nothing typical of any particular poisoning was detected. The stomach contents and viscera were sent to the Chemical Analyser for analysis. "Till the opinion" continued the House Physician in his evidence at the first hearing, "of the analyser is received, it is not possible to mention the cause of death, except that the child had died of some poisoning."

FATHER'S EVIDENCE.

The father stated that the child was given 'bal-goli,' a preparation of opium, besides a little opium itself, on the morning of September 30.

The report of the Chemical Analyser showed that no opium or other poison was detected.

The House Physician produced the Chemical Analyser's report, which was marked in Court as exhibit A. He added that he was not in a position to say definitely what the cause of death was. He passed out a year ago.

The child was the infant son of a Hindu employed in the Baroda Cavalry. The father had been on leave, and was on his way back to Baroda, when he halted at his brother's-in-law place. The child became ill, and so on September 28, he took it to a doctor, who prescribed some medicine, and advised its removal to hospital. Questioned, the father admitted that he and his wife were in the habit of giving an opium pill to the child every day, but for the last three days before the child's death they did not give him any.

The Coroner, after passing the remark upon the unsatisfactory state of affairs as given below, as far as the hospital authorities were concerned, adjourned the inquest till October 21:—

"This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I would ask the police to go to the K. E. M. Hospital and find out if there is any one in that hospital who could give satisfactory evidence as to the cause of the death. I am sorry to have to request the jury to come once more, on October 21."

HON MR. PRADHAN'S TOUR TO DELHI AND SIND.

Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member, will leave Bombay for Delhi on November 3, where he will stay from the 6th to 9th November. Leaving Delhi, the Hon. Member will proceed to Sind, visiting Sukkur, Larkana, Nawabshah, Sakrand, Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas and Karachi. He will be back in Bombay on November 23."

B. P. C. C. ELECTION FROM C WARD.

The following gentlemen are duly elected to the B. P. C. C. from the Bhuleshwar Ward:—(1) Ganpatishanker Desai, (2) Manibhai G. Desai, (3) Krishnaji Deshpande, (4) Narayan B. Desh-Harishukh Harilal, (7) Ramchandar Jinabhai Desai, (8) Gajendra G. Sharma, (9) Bhogilal B. Campani, (10) Chhotubhai B. Shah, (11) Yusuf J. Meherally, (12) Dalpatram P. Pathak, (13) Sunderrao D. Navalkar.

DIVALI CRACKERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the Divali Festival approaches many people are thinking of the crackers. Some are so anxious about them that they have already commenced to have them. But it is unnecessary to spend a large sum of money over them. Our country, especially Bombay, is suffering from growing unemployment and trade depression. There are some who actually die of starvation and epidemics. Instead of giving help to these people is it not absurd to spend needless money over the crackers? I, therefore, appeal through your columns to Indians in general and the Hindus in particular to abstain from using them and to make use of that money for the betterment of their country which is a poor one.

—Yours, etc.,

A YOUTH LEAGUER.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

PEDDER ROAD MURDER.

Suspect Remanded to Police Custody Till 28th Inst.

K. Marian Menezes, who was arrested by the Police on Saturday in connection with the murder of Soonabai Jehangir Kateli, a Parsi lady residing at Pedder Road, was placed on Monday morning before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, and remanded to custody till October 28 for further police investigations.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The annual Navratri gathering of the Gokuldas Tejpal Girls' School was held last Thursday at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The hall was packed with an appreciative audience and amongst those present were Messrs. Laxmidas Gordhandas, Purshotamdas Mathradas, Mansukhlal Chhaganlal. Several items of the programme, such as marching, staff exercises, body-building were very much liked by the gathering and cheered over and over again.

Bai Manekbai Masani, the Head Mistress of the School, while thanking those present, observed that the credit for the progress made by the girls in physical training was due to the interest taken in the work by the Gujarat Vyayam Mandal the organisors of which institution had deputed one of their Hon. Workers, Mr. Mangaldas Gandhi. She spoke admiringly of Mr. Gandhi's efficiency and knack for imparting training.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The 5th annual general meeting of the Society was held at the Kanara Saraswat Association's Hall, Gamdevi, Bombay on Sunday last, when the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar was voted to the chair.

The report and audited statements of accounts for the years 1927 and 1928 circulated to the members were unanimously adopted. The report showed that the Society was founded in 1922 with a view to advancing pecuniary help to deserving students of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community proceeding to foreign countries for higher education. There were on the roll of the Society, on 31st December 1928, 4 Patrons, 24 Fellows, 131 Life-members and 40 Ordinary Members; and the amount of subscription and donations collected to date amounted to Rs. 57,190. The Society has built up a Reserve of Rs. 66,000 in Government paper. The report also acknowledges the receipt of the munificient donation of 3 1/2 per cent Government Securities of the value of Rs. 65,000 from Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, in memory of his father, the late Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, on certain conditions which have been accepted by the Society.

The Society elected Mr. J. K. Parulkar, as Hon. Auditor for the current year and recorded thanks to the retiring Auditor and Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha for his princely donation.

At the extraordinary general meeting of the Society held soon after the above meeting, Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha and Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar were unanimously elected Additional Trustees of the Society. The meeting also sanctioned incidental changes in the Constitution and Rules of the Society.

The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar is the Chairman of the Society, Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, the Vice-Chairman and Mr. V. D. Muzumdar and Mr. Y. H. Sukthankar, the Hon. Secretaries.

RECEIVING BETS ON AMERICAN FUTURES.

PRINCESS STREET RESTAURANT RAIDED.

Sub-Inspector Parab assisted by Sub-Inspector Joglekar from the Esplanade Police Station, raided a restaurant at Princess Street on Monday night and arrested six persons along with the owner of the restaurant on a charge of gambling in American Futures.

It appears that the Police got some information that bets on American futures were being received in the restaurant known as Old Britania Royal Restaurant, and so they raided it on Monday night and arrested the owner of the Restaurant Dinshaw Niranda) and five others. The police on searching the place found some betting slips and money.

LOVE LETTERS IN HIGH COURT.

Defence Address In Javeri Murder Case.

"EXPERTS, A NUISANCE AND DANGER TO SOCIETY."

The last stage in the Javeri murder case was reached on Monday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court when the evidence for the prosecution having been finished, counsels commenced addressing the jury. No evidence was called for the defence.

PROSECUTING COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. O'Gorman, prosecuting counsel asserted that the first accused Monghibai was in love with Krishnaram the cook (second accused) on that she was urging him on to proceed with their plan of killing her husband Vithaldas.

Counsel read several passages from the letters:

"Keep your heart on one object. Everything shall be done after one work is finished. Please continue to show compassion and affection. Do the work as early as possible."

"HUMBLE MAID FROM BIRTH TO BIRTH."

In another passage she writes: "Do the work as early as possible, so that I can present myself to your service and so that I may remain under your authority and control. O, Lord, do please forget my faults. Please do not take anything to heart. I am burning at the thought that without wasting a single moment I should prepare the dishes of your choice and serve them to you. I too have taken difficult, solemn vows. I am over-powered when I remember all facts. Hence my blood-burns..... I shall be your humble maid from birth to birth. I pray God that He may make me your maid for ever."

IMPATIENT AT DELAY.

Mr. O'Gorman then read out another passage in which Monghibai was alleged impatient at the delay in putting their plan into effect:

"To-day nothing has been done. You did not send any note nor did you speak to me. I feel therefore very uneasy in my mind. You two are avoiding. Govind also is avoiding. If at all you want to do something, do something. Otherwise after making vain efforts you will come to grief in the end. Six months have already elapsed in putting off from day to day, and six months will elapse without anything being done."

Mr. O'Gorman explained to the jury that even though the plot failed, it did not affect the charge against the accused. They had made preparations to kill Vithaldas, and that was enough to convict them on the charge of conspiracy to murder. They had not the physical courage, and so through the agency of the fourth accused (Karson Giga) who is a "badmash" (ruffian), they secured the services of the approver for killing Vithaldas.

Mr. O'Gorman then replied to the suggestion of the defence that Amarbai had falsely dragged the accused into the case. But, said counsel, what motive could there be for Amarbai to do so? She might be a woman of "easy virtue," but there was no reason why she should implicate Monghibai whom she even did not know?

Continuing, counsel said that the letters found from the house of the accused had been proved by expert evidence to be in the handwriting of Monghibai. Vithaldas had denied the charge against her but that was quite natural. She was his wife and the mother of his children, and he would be the last man to say anything that would have the effect of putting the noose round her neck.

DEFENCE ADDRESS.

Mr. K. B. Dastur, counsel for all accused except Monghibai, then addressed the jury.

He submitted that excepting the evidence of the approver and Amarbai, there was no material to warrant an inference of conspiracy, and the deposition of those witnesses who were accomplices should be rejected. In support of this contention he cited several.

As regards the evidence of the handwriting experts, counsel quoted authorities to show that their opinion should be taken with great caution. Emphasing the weakness of expert evidence, counsel said that for ten years experts had disappeared from the Bombay High Court as a result of severe strictures by a judge who characterised them as a nuisance and danger to the public. Unfortunately, added counsel, experts were now beginning to re-appear. (Laughter).

Mr. Velinkar, counsel for Monghibai, then began to address the jury.

Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

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OLD FAVOURITES AND NEW WINNERS

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CO-OPERATION WITH GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

The Rector of Breslau University has sent the following letter to Prof. G. M. Jadhav: "We have received your letter dated May 20, 1929, and have read it with great pleasure. In starting the German Society you are renewing and strengthening the ties which in the beginning of the 19th century have been made by the enthusiastic labours of the great German romanticists viz. the brothers Schlegel and Wilhelm Von Humboldt. Since this time Germany's special interests for India have never wavered and with the beginning of this century the appreciation of spiritual India has been remarkably enhanced in the various sections of German society. With your scheme of a German Quarterly to be published in Bombay you are fastening those old ties by Indian activity which we shall be glad to assist by contributions from the ablest representatives engaged in research in the various branches of our University."

Prof. Otto Strauss, Prof. of Indology at Breslau University, has already sent some contributions from the University. Other Rectors have also written to say that they are willing to co-operate. Those who are interested in the Deutsche Gesellschaft should write to Prof. G. Jadhav, c/o Seth G. S. M. College, Parel, Bombay.

Latest Cotton Quotations

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 14.

Previous Closing Rate ...	18.50
To-day's Opening Rate ...	18.45
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate:	Not Received.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool Oct. 14.

Previous Closing Rate ..	9.87
To-day's Opening Rate ...	9.87
Difference	Nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	9.82
Difference	—.05

The Bombay market will remain closed to-day (Tuesday).

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DIARY for 1930

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HINDUSTANI RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Hindi speaking residents of Bombay and suburbs was held at Muljl Jetha Market Hall on Saturday to celebrate the Dusserah festival and to discuss the feasibility of starting an association to be called "Hindustani Residents' Association" with the object of providing meetings of Hindi speaking residents at social functions and for the purposes of organising social service and help and otherwise helping the advancement and spread of the Hindi language and of the interests of the Hindi speaking residents of Bombay.

The proposed constitution of the contemplated Association excludes discussions of any question relating to matters religious, political and pertaining to militant Labour movement. After the constitution was explained the following resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority except two who were in favour of a change in the name of the Association.

"Resolved that this meeting of the Hindustani residents of Bombay and its suburbs resolves that steps be taken to form an association to be called "Hindustani Residents' Association" for the objects mentioned in the proposed draft constitution."

The gathering was thereafter treated to a programme of music by Master Vasant.

Rs. 70/- per 1000

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1929.

THE NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

In his presidential speech at the first Non-Brahmin Conference, Mysore, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar expended much rhetoric on an elaborate defence of the Non-Brahmin movement in Southern India. But he defended too much. Most dispassionate critics of the movement agree that, taken as a whole, it marks a somewhat natural protest against the social disabilities and the consequent political disabilities caused by an obsolete social system which was presumably of Brahmanic origin. But the form which the movement has taken in several parts of Southern India can hardly be said to be just or wise from a social or political point of view. The right form would have been to band together all social reformers, Brahmin or Non-Brahmin, seeking to reconstruct the present Hindu society on rational principles suited to modern conditions. A concentrated effort could then have been made to fight and abolish many social abuses, such as caste discrimination, its most aggravated form, untouchability, subjection of women, illiteracy of the so-called lower castes, and the like. But in excluding all Brahmins from their movement of protest against social injustice, as if all men born in the Brahmin community must necessarily be of an exclusive, selfish spirit, the Non-Brahmins in a way recognised caste and its prejudices. And while railing at Brahmins for their caste exclusiveness, they have themselves done little to abolish untouchability.

While on the social side the Non-Brahmin movement has taken a perverted form, on the political side it has been a positively mischievous force. In fact any political movement based on caste or communal considerations is necessarily an unnatural thing. One result of this unnatural institution has been that many self-seeking persons have in the name of social justice exploited the reaction against Brahmin privileges to secure preferment for themselves and have thus demoralised the public life in which they participate. But, happily, such men are being seen through, especially by the youth of the country, whose idealism and natural sense of justice are yet untainted by selfish or communal considerations. The country will have to rely on such youths to inaugurate a true movement of social justice.

KITE-FLYING.

—:o:—

The British Press has latterly been busy speculating about the visit of Mr. Wedgwood Benn to India this cold weather. The "Times" with an air of being in the know attempts to stop this political kite-flying by asserting that Mr. Benn must not visit India as "his personally touring India" would mean "anticipating the report of the Simon Commission." The evening gramophone of the "Times of India" endorses the warning of the London "Times." It desires Mr. Benn not to come and Lord Irwin to be vocal, either at a special session of the Legislature or amidst the pleasant and informal atmosphere of the Chelmsford Club. Politically-minded India, however, does not by any means desire that Mr. Benn should be walking in Mr. Montagu's shoes and holding tete-a-tete with individual political leaders in India. Unless the MacDonald Government are determined that Dominion Status must be granted to India, thus accepting the Indian demand, and they send out Mr. Benn with the express authority to implement the details of a scheme of Dominion Status, his visit would be useless. As regards a Round Table Conference, only a Conference between the representatives of the British Government and those of the Indian people, authorised to work out the details of Dominion Status would be of any value. It must be a conference between two High-Contracting Parties, not between a Minister of the Crown or an official, however highly placed, and the political leaders of India.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS.

—:o:—

Presiding over the Eighth Punjab Muslim Educational Conference at Lahore, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the Muslim community in primary education, but deplored their backwardness in secondary and collegiate education. If the figures for Muslim pupils, girls in particular, stagnating in the lower-most primary classes were more closely examined, Dr. Khan would have less cause for satisfaction at the progress in primary education. With a vast majority of Muslim women and girls steeped in illiteracy, it is idle to expect an atmosphere of culture in an average Muslim family, and without such an atmosphere progress of even boys must necessarily be slow in respect of secondary and higher education. The main reason why Muslims are still backward in education is that they have inadequately realised the importance of modern education and of the vital need of education of girls. Then there is the pernicious system of the "purdah" which is inimical to the education as well as the health of women.

Dr. Khan bitterly observes: "We have suffered greatly and are still suffering for our apathy and indifference to the benefits of English education; we will suffer still more and see ourselves outstripped by other communities, unless we educate our girls. Other communities .....have discarded customs which were regarded as sacred, they have abolished practices which have crystallized into religious dogmas. We, on the other hand, cling still to outworn habits and senseless prejudices." Plain speaking like this may induce many Muslims to rely more upon themselves than on Government for their educational progress. It has become too much the fashion for a class of Muslims to ascribe their educational backwardness mainly to their inadequate representation on educational bodies like the University and School Boards. That is clearly making too much of a small grievance, if at all it is a grievance for any community that educational bodies are constituted on non-communal lines. Even as things are, Muslims can make much headway if they mean to, if they carry on vigorous propaganda among themselves to universalise primary education, to induce all those who have means to acquire secondary and higher education and to endow scholarships for needy but promising students.

CRUSHING REJOINDER.

—:o:—

In a trenchant and cogent analysis of the amazing statement recently issued by the Government of Burma in connection with the circumstances which led the Rev. Wizaya to invite death rather than suffer the humiliation of submitting to restrictions which prevented him from exercising the ritual of his faith, Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi, M.L.A., tears to shreds the case put up by that Government. The Burma Government's statement was a lame reply to the charges made against them in the censure motion successfully moved in the Assembly by Mr. Munshi against the Government of India. The speech of the Home Member and the deplorable inability of the Deputy Secretary in the Home Department to answer inquiries relating to the death of the Burman priest as the censure motion was being debated made it clear that the Government of India had not cared to acquaint themselves with the full facts of the tragedy, nor had the Government of Burma considered it necessary to give them anything more than the most meagre information. The statement they issued showed the same reprehensible indifference. Mr. Munshi challenges them to come out with adequate replies to ten very pertinent questions. If they dare to, it will prove that it was not Mr. Munshi who made "misstatements" but it was the Government of Burma. They must accept the challenge, unless they desire to add to their already considerable discredit in the eyes of the public.

SATYAGRAHA AT POONA.

—:o:—

The Satyagraha offered by some "untouchables" of Poona to assert their right as Hindus to enter the Parvati temple seems to have taken a grave turn, which does little credit to those who, calling themselves "caste Hindus," resist in an aggressive manner the peaceful Satyagraha. It appears that nearly a dozen "untouchables" including four women were going on a deputation to the Temple guardians but that two of them were assailed by the crowd of caste Hindus with shoes, sticks and brick bats and were seriously injured. As regards the method and propriety of the Satyagraha, we have to add little to what we have already said on the subject. Much depends on whether or not the temple is private property. The Trustees will do well to publish the terms of their Trust. If only the Satyagrahis maintain perfect peace on their part dispite any provocation, they are bound to succeed. We trust all local Hindus who abominate untouchability will give every possible assistance to the Satyagrahis.

JUST PROTEST.

—:o:—

On benalf of six Indian Chambers of Commerce, Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Managing Director in London of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, has lodged a protest before the Credentials Committee of the Maritime Conference now in session at Geneva against the nomination of Mr. Brown, an official of a British shipping company with large vested interests in India, as adviser to Sir Jadunath Sarkar, the Employers' delegate. It is a just protest. It is the duty of Credentials Committee to inquire how it is that the Government of India have been unable to select an Indian national as adviser. The selection of Mr. Brown is particularly inappropriate and an insult to India, because there is bound to be a conflict of views between Sir Jadunath and his non-Indian adviser, whose outlook on Indian shipping questions can only be anti-national from the Indian point of view.

THE WAR-FIEND'S WAIL

—:o:—

(While President Hoover and Premier MacDonald are striving for world-peace, the War-fiend looks at the question from his own peculiar point of view.)

What 'is' the world a-coming to,
What's all this senseless talk about
World-peace, this meaningless to-do,
This stupid, sentimental shout?

The Kellogg and Locarno Pacts,
And Parity and League of Nations:
What mean these pseudo-pious acts,
These silly national equations?

How can' you banish War?—Absurd!
War has been and will ever be.
D'ye think you've but to give the word,
And war-like nations silently

Would fling their arms and cease to fight,
And lamb-like talk of Peace and Love,
Devoutly own the might of Right,
And imitate the gentle dove?

Think of your air-men, soldiers, sailors,
All trained to fight their way to glory;
Bah! would you make them tinkers, tailors:
Would you besmirch your country's story?

Shall we no more of heroes boast,
No more of patriots sing the fame;
Of those who counted not the cost,
But bravely, nobly played the game?

No, no; world-peace can never be,
Despite your thousand unctuous pacts;
It's human nature, don't you see?
Why shut your eyes to stubborn facts?

WAR-FIEND.

POLITICS OF THE OIL

MOTIVE OF BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The reports of a "New Revolt in China", "Reported Fighting on the Yangtse," "An Outbreak of Extremists" and a "Drive Against Canton," give point to my article starting to explain to your readers that all is not well with China, under the rule of the Kuomintang.

GENERAL WHO WON'T STAY BOUGHT.

Those who have followed the map and the movements of armed forces, will see that the Nanking Government have done but poorly in dismissing General Chang Fah. Kwei. His history is that he formerly commanded the Nationalist Ironsides who still maintained the old spirit of the Revolution. But, with the general landslide towards reaction, General Fah-kwei was eventually found supporting the new Nanking Government, and entrusted with the command of the Fourth Division. Whether he still had qualms at selling the revolution, or whether he is heart and soul a revolutionist, we do not know, but we are sure he was not dismissed for being a "Conservative," as we read in inspired accounts. For the Government is like that in England, itself conservative with a radical label. It recruits from all the reactionary ranks.

HE MOVES FOR HIS OWN HAND.

However it may be (and we cannot too freely distribute certificates of virtue), General Chang Fah-kwei linked up with the Kwangsi fraction for a drive southwards. The destination was Kwantung, with Canton as the objective. Against them Nanking ordered forces in Szechuan and Hankow to procoeed, and this move has not been without disquieting incidents. Before the Hankow force could move it had to call in forces at Ichang, and the real advanced revolutionists are so strong and menacing in that area that it is likely Ichang will fall into their hands. With the departure of troops frm Hankaw, all Hoo-pee may be seized by the revolutionists. The Kuomintang troops stationed at Kiu-Kiang, on the Yangtsi, have refused to embark for an unknown destination, stated by the journalists to be "north of the river", but more likely to be further to the Yangtsi, or the Kan.

QUO VADIS?

Along the Upper Yangtsi General Chang Fah-kwei has been making eruptic moves for weeks, and one may bet that he is not making them just to keep his men in trim. Strategic results of big import may, in my opinion, be expected at any time within the next fortnight. It is interesting to remember that the "Kwangsi faction was definitely routed" only a few short months ago; yet, here they are again in full bloom. That this is far from a mere Conservative movement is to be deduced from General Chang Fah-kwei negotiating with Wang Ching-wei, leader of the least soiled and sold elements in the Kuomintang. Wang Ching-wei was proscribed in 1927, but reinstated in 1929, some six months back, with the aim of getting him to give the weight of his popularity to the Government. Has he stood firm? Is he contemplating a revolt? Or are the people of China again to be duped and bled?

THE ARAB MANDATES.

It is one of the recurring regrets of the journalist that pressure of space and urgency of matters even inferior in interest press into the background (and eventual silence) other matters which the public ought to consider. Such a one was the article of Capt Robt. Gordon Canning, M.C., in the "Contemporary" of August. It is small wonder to any serious student of the situation in Palestine to learn that this scholarly and sympathetic survey of the Arab question should have been reprinted; for it is, whatever the personal views of the reader on compromise or whole-hog policy, a rational and balanced statement, both of the facts and of the remedies. Capt. Caning is not above receiving communication on the subject, at his residence 23 Cork Street, Mayfair, w.1.

MOTIVES, EFFECTS, AND NEEDS.

Capt. Gordon Canning naturally places in the forefront of motive forces in British intervention in the Near and Middle East the quest for oil. We fear the Near and Middle East Association will hardly welcome the demonstration of fact, but it is, by no means, the monopoly of Reds, Kickers, and Insurrectionaries to-day. They did their bit, suffered their whack, to tell the world the truth. The War over, even the orthodox Geography Lecturer of the University of Sheffield, Dr. Rudmose Brown, could write:

"The growing use of mineral oils as a source of power has resulted in an enormous increase of output subsequent to the discovery and exploitation of new oil fields.

"Eagerness to secure the oilfields of Persia and Mesopotamia is at the root of British policy in the Middle East."

Capt. Canning follows the history of the Sykes-Picot agreement on both sides and the placing of Faiseul on the throne of Iraq as a compensation but he very properly proceeds with the question of Syria (which included Palestine) as it remained, an unsolved and perhaps (under the mandates) an insoluble problem.

But we must not put into the Captain's mouth our own words; he believes that these horrible documents can be worked, but only up to the eventual point where "A mutual agreement must be arrived at between France and England, whereby they will agree to withdraw every semblance of military occupation from Syria, Palestine and Trans-Jorodania, and to supply only experts in Government of industrial development when requested to do so by the Arabs themselves.

THE BALFOUR AND ZIONIST PROBLEMS.

Capt. Canning says: "How impossible,' says England; ' we cannot withdraw and leave the Zionists to the tender mercies of the Arabs.' However, under Turkish administration Jew and Arab were living in complete harmony. It is the absurd 'Balfour Declaration' that is the cause of the present trouble between Jew and Arab. The foundation of this Jewish national home has not met with the true support of the leading Jews. They have supported the idea half-heartedly financially, and spiritually and by going to live there—not at all ..... Zionism has proved itself to be a failure industrially and a crime politically."

The article ought to be looked up in every library in India, and representations made by Indian Muslims to the Imperial Government (still located at Whitehall, at least that was the case up to yesterday when we happened to pass that way.)

OTHER MOTIVES BESIDE OIL.

I must not be forgotten that while there is probably no mineral oil at all in Palestine, there are commercial desiderata of quite sufficient importance. It is an arid and unpromising land. But there are compensations from the view of national stocktaking.

POTASH AND BY-PRODUCTS.

The Dead Sea holds, first, a supply of potash salts which is sometimes described as "inexhaustible;" secondly, the more valuable train of bye-products which in modern chemical industry is the chief objective of capitalist exploitation. That this potash main asset is sought by the world monopoly interests, whoever may be the nominal concessionnaire favoured by the British administration, is proved by the regulations laid down relative to output. If the output of Dead Sea potash were properly handled, the world potash monopoly could be actually killed. Under the "White Paper" on the Palestine potash concession the legal restriction of the output will not cause the present potash monopolists a moment's uneasiness.

LORD LYTTON CHAMPION OF NOVOMESKY.

In the "Times" (London) of 3rd inst., appeared a letter from Lord Lytton, which is now too "stale" to quote lengthily, but is, of course, available to all. He derended the granting of a concession to work the Dead Sea chemical deposits although that concession, granted nominally to a Mr. Novomesky, made inferior provision for the public rights, conditions of return of the property, buildings, etc.

In order to set this clear, Miss Margaret Farquharson, who as a Secretary had been concerned in submitting and defending another and fairer tender for this concession, sent a capable, lucid concise and authoritative reply to Lorod Lytton, to the columns of the "Times". No, not to the columns, but to the editor; for he calmly exercised the veto of the Fourth Estate (more dangerous than that of any Czar or Director).

Now, as the "Times" Editor does not intend to expose Lord Lytton and the grafters (to unjust criticism), the only course is to give the letter publicity elsewhere. Here it is:

DEAD SEA SALTS.

"The illimitable wealth" of the Dead Sea potash was realised as far back as 1874. It has been long known that the Dead Sea and its locality are a storehouse of immense quantities of valuable chemicals. As such they attracted the attention of French, German and British groups who wished to develop them. In pre-war days, however, nothing could be done

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Gigantic Task.

Mr. MacDonald, shrewd Scotch as he is, has not neglected impressing upon his American audiences how gigantic is the task of persuading not only other Powers than Britain and America at international conferences, but a large section of the British public also that they must "change their minds in regard to sea armaments." He wisely remarked that the understanding Mr. Hoover and he had endeavoured to establish "will always be incomplete and unsatisfactory until it had become a common possession of all nations." This wider conception of the case for all-round reduction in naval armaments will have to be preached strenuously at the January Conference and France, Italy and Japan assured that their security will not be jeopardised, before a concrete step forward is possible in all-round naval disarmament.

Sweeping The Board.

The Australian Federal elections have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Labour Party. The Bruce Ministry has suffered severely, many members losing their seats, while Mr. Bruce himself is considered most unlikely to retain his. The declaration of the most powerful opponent of the Bruce policy, Mr. Hughes, in his election address, that the measures the Bruce administration intended to take in regard to arbitration would prove the deathblow of the Nationalists has proved to be an accurate prophecy. The return of Australian labour to power will be of considerable advantage to the MacDonald Government, because in the reform of Dominion legislation both Governments can co-operate with excellent understanding. Mr. Bruce's imperialist conception of Dominion policy and his very manifest hostility to the attempts of organised labour in Australia to secure a better standard of living precipitated his downfall.

Boycott of Foreign Cloth.

The merchants of Athni deserve to be congratulated on the patriotic lead they have given to other merchants in the country. About twelve of them have solemnly pledged themselves not to order foreign cloth hereafter but to deal only in Swadeshi mill-made cloth and pure Khaddar. Credit should also be given to Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the leader of Karnatak, and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, for their propaganda among the merchants. If other local leaders could emulate the example of Messrs. Deshpande and Jairamdas, we have no doubt, but many more merchants would respond to their appeals. It must be remembered, however, that the demand generally determines the supply.

Forest Industries.

The third session of the Forest Rangers' Conference, Northern Circle, which was held during the week-end in Bombay, did well to consider several questions of public importance besides the grievances of the Forest Rangers. The Rangers may not be experts, but can bring to the discussion of such questions their long and varied experience of local conditions and requirements. It is notorious that Government have not judiciously exploited Indian forests in the interests of the public. Mr. D. Kundalkar, the President of the Conference, showed how with the erection of a few mills and distilleries in selected forest areas forest products other than teak, such as gum, resins, tans and dyes could be put on the market with appreciable profit both to the Government and the public. It is to be hoped that the authorities would give due consideration to the recommendations of the Conference, which, coming from experienced officials, cannot be dismissed as wild fancies.

The Eternal Riddle.

Mrs. Henpeck (reading): "In some parts of China a man does not know his wife until after he is married."

Henpeck (sadly): "Why China specially?"

"TEACHINGS OF ZOROASTER."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your correspondent's latest effusions in your to-day's issue are entirely made up of abuses not only of the great and holy men who began and laid the foundation, according to Darmestater, of a world religion but also indirectly of the Prophet himself. The Prophet enjoined his followers to endeavour in the direction of a world religion, and the great men who composed the Avesta honestly and diligently following his commandments did the missionary work, and through their instrumentality, their religion, according to Darmestater, "lent much to the first herestarchs, much to the Rabbis, much to Mohammed". Dare your correspondent deny this fact? Have not his own chosen authorities acknowledged the fact that for many of the important truths, their religion is indebted to the Avesta as a whole? He quotes stray passages for his purpose from great authors in order to belittle the Avesta, and quietly ignores the great praise bestowed by the same authors on the great Magi and the Avesta. For instance, Dr. Geldner whom he quotes, says of the priesthood:

1. "That they taught among other things love of truth, beneficial works, support of comrades in the faith, alms, chastity, improvement of the land, aboriculture, breeding of cattle, agriculture, protection of useful animals", etc.

Speaking of the merits of the Avesta Dr. Geldner says:

2. 'The Yasna, Vispered and Vendidad together constitute the Avesta in the stricter sense of the word, and the reading of them apertains to the priest alone. For liturgical purposes the separate chapters of the Vendidad are sometimes inserted among those of the Yasna and Vispered. The reading of the Vendidad in this case may, when viewed according to the original intension, be taken as corresponding in some sense to the sermon, while that of the Yasna and Vispered may be said to answer to the hymns and prayers of Christian worship."

Speaking about the Yashts which signify, according to him, songs of praise he says

3. "They contain invocations or separate Izades, or angels, number 21 in all, and are of widely divergent extent and antiquity. The great Yashts—some nine or ten—are impressed with a higher stamp: they are cast almost throughout in a poetical, and represent the religious poetry of the ancient Iranians."

Your correspondent talks of laxity of grammar and barbarity of language and quotes some stray passages from his own chosen authors, of whom Dr. Geldner is one, but he conveniently and deliberately ignores the main cause. As Dr. Geldner himself says many of the religious books were destroyed by foreign invaders and some of them were revived from memory by the great priests. It is but natural that memorized versions become in course of time a little bit lax in pronunciation and grammar. Dr. Geldner says:

4. "In its outward form the Avesta, as we now have it belongs to the Sassanian period—the last survivor of the compilers' work already alluded to. But the Sassanian origin of the Avesta must not be misunderstood: from the remnants and heterogeneous fragments at their disposal, the diasceuast or diasceuasts composed a new canon —erected a new edifice from the materials of the old.....All those texts in which the grammar is handled now with laxnes and want of skill, and again with absolute barbarism may probably be placed to the account of Sassanian redactors. All the grammatically correct texts together with those portions of the Avesta which have intrinsic worth, especially the metrical passages, are indubitably authentic and taken 'ad verdum' from the original Avesta. To this class above all belong the Gathas and neucleus of the greater Yashts."

One more quotation from Dr. Geldner about the high value of the Avesta as a whole. He says in very explicit terms:

5. "But as a religious book—the most important document of the Zoroastrian faith, and the sole literary monument of ancient Iran —the Avesta occupies a prominent position in the literature of the world. At the present day its significance is decidedly underrated. The future will doubtless be more just with regard to the importance of the book for the history of religion in general, and even of Christianity."

Let your correspondent read, mark and inwardly digest this very important expression of opinion of his chosen authority and hide himself in shame and repentance. He has not hesitated in uttering blasphemy. He is not ashamed to say that the so-called "later Avesta" condones 'idolatary and incest and the immortal orgies of the much-married Godheads", and impudently asks me "how many wives the later Avesta assigns (allegorically of course?) to Ahura Mazda?" The only answer he deserves to his impious query is silent contempt. I will ask the readers to carefully go over the extracts quoted above from the authority chosen by this impious correspondent himself and saitsfy themselves that he is simply raving.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest Mr. D. R. Wadia's letter to Parsi Youths in your esteemed paper of 12th instant, and take this opportunity to thank him openly for advocating the cause for the freedom of Parsi religions obligations.

I have devoted nearly ten years to the study of this question from every possible views, both social and religious and I do not hesitate to acknowledge that Mr. Wadia has put his case in a just and fair way. But as he has not touched some of the most important points of the present social position of the Parsi community, I take this opportunity to put before the Parsi Youths, the grave danger that awaits them and their community.

We must first expose the moral standard of many of our Parsi priests of to-day. Are many of them to-day the same old chaste and religious priests of twenty years back? We can boldly say no, as we observe with greatest regret that many of them indulge in vices. Are they now fit to offer prayers for the salvation souls of our dear dead ones, when their own salvation of souls is so much needed owing to their debased lives?

Now the expenses that are incurred by Parsi on all burial or other ceremonies are really so heavy that it is doubtful if our future generation or say ourselves would be able to bear them within a short period of ten or twenty years. Our living wages are not increased and the unemployment question is taking a serious aspect in the Parsi community. Do this not lead us to hope that the Parsi community will have to give up all these futile ceremonies, continued and performed, years after the death of our beloved ones, with such heavy demands on our purses that several of us are left to incur large family debts.

To stop this evil, I request Mr. Wadia to appeal to our educated fair sex and not to our youths, for it is the fair sex who easily fall a victim to our traditional and superstitious beliefs and do what they are asked by our priests. They themselves must determine to put a stop to all these false and unnecessary ceremonies which swindle away annually several lakhs of rupees from the Parsi community in general. Their orthodox and superstitious beliefs should be smashed out by open discussions and debates by holding educational meetings by our Parsi pioneer students and religious societies. They must openly urge the coming generation openly to renounce the old family traditions of humbug and superstitious ceremonies.

Parsi social questions are taking a grave turn and still they remain unnoticed by our communal pioneers. The very few marriages that are taking place during last five years in the Parsi community if compared to a decade or twenty years back, give very alarming figures, though we have not to go far to seek the cause. To-day a Parsi graduate is lucky if he gets a job within few months after his college career on a pay of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 a month. Now I leave it to our old educated pioneers to judge of the possibility of maintaining a family on such a meagre income in the present time, when cost of living is so heavy. His earnings would never allow him to dream even of an union, when he is barely able to support himself after paying off his obligations to his old parents or by traditional ceremonies if they have departed to the eternal world. Is there now a doubt that if the same conditions continue for a further period of ten or twenty years, the Parsi religious ceremonies will naturally be buried where they ought to have been years before.

Let our elders now seriously realise the futility of all these false and superstitious ceremonies, which are playing such an important part in the economic destruction of the Parsi community. Let leaders and Parsi pioneers like Dr. J. J. Mody and Mr. J. J. Vimadalal come out in public and discuss freely the great problems that theaten a complete ruin of the Parsi community, both in religious and economic stand on the earth.

The burdens are unbearable and it will not be too far when the community will rise in a general revolt against the old traditional ceremonies and when one observes with great regret that 5 to 7 lakhs of rupees are spent annually by the Parsis in 18 days of their muktad ceremonies, when the community is barely able to maintain its future generation with barely sufficient nourishments and to offer healthy living accommodation. It is time that something should be done and I appeal to educated fair sex more than the Parsi Youths, for it is a cradle that play more important part in bringing up generations than a man.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. COOPER.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

EAST INDIAN SCHOOLS

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The correspondent in your valuable paper on East Indian Schools has provoked comments in almost every circle of the Bombay East Indian community. It ought to lead to searchings of hearts, deeds, and conducts of the "leaders" of the community.

I am glad that attention has been directed to the Bombay East Indian Association. I trust the causes of the decline of its usefulness and activity will be gone into by thoughtful men of the community and efforts will be made to discover the men who have contributed to the unsatisfactory results that are being so much deplored. The crew of handful of men who, for reasons best known to themselves and as if they were dying rtally for the Padroado, non-cooperate with the Managing Committee of the Association, are to be congratulated on having an Archbishop after their own hearts, but the community ought to be sympathised with for the loss it has sustained in the resignation of the Most Revd. Dr. Alban Goodier, S.J., a prelate of high spirituality, culture and abilities, and consoled for its grief for the prolongation of the Padroado regime in the appointment of the Most Revd. Dr. J. R. Lima, S.J., of Potuguese nationality. God will send them a wise and good ruler. I allude to this mater as your correspondents seem to believe that the new Archbishop can do much to improve the lot of the East Indian Catholic community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein. They must give up heir hopes if entertained.

The East Indian Catholics will painfully realise the activities of the Archbishop when they will find that His Grace is proceeding so to act in regard to the property and funds of churches as to deprive the people of the right of electing their representatives on parish administrative boards. If the people are frightened into abject submission, their ancient right of h naving a share in the administration of property and funds, the accumulations of benefactions, bequests, etc., made by their own forefathers, will be trampled under foot. How does the question of the Dadar church stand? What has His Grace done to put matters right, fair and square? Will the Association go to sleep over these important matters? Why has the Federation come into existence?

Next, I refer to the tension or feelings in Bandra. The town of Bandra, the main section of it—the Catholic—is greatly exercised over the so-called immortal achievement of Dr. Lima—the division of parishes carried out in defiance of protests, outraging public sentiment, disregarding the very elementary principles of justice and fair play and bidding good-bye to all sense of proportion. The division of parishes in Bandra in particular is most unfair and improper and this fact will be proved to the hilt. His grace is, in my humble opinion, misled by some one in the preparation of the plan of the parishes. Let His Grace take courage into his both hands and effect a just division of parishes and thus alleviate the sorely-tried feelings of the Catholics of Bandra.

In Bandra there are two High Schools: one conducted by Jesuit Fathers and the other by priests of St. Andrew's church, both under the Archbishop. Is there a necessity for two High Schools in close proximity to each other? The Jesuit Fathers, besides attending to spiritual duties, personally devote their time to teaching in the classes. Do the priests of St. Andrew's church do the same? Further, it may be observed that there is an East Indian priest since a year and a half in St. Andrews. He is a B.A. in honours. He should have been the principal of the St. Andrew's High School. There was no need of a Headmaster. Let, however, bygones be bygones and start afresh. I submit that the best course would be to amalgamate both the schools into one and place the school under Jesuit Fathers who are universally acknowledged to be great educationalists. By this step economy will be secured and efficiency assured.

I now refer to the Convent on the Bandra Hill. The Portuguese Nuns, driven out from Goa by the order of the Portuguese Government, are housed in buildings belonging to the Chapel of Mount Mary. Now that the double jurisdiction has been extinct, there is no need of two Nuns' Schools in Bandra. The Goa or Portuguese nuns might be told off to do hospital work and the educational work might be transferred to the Daughters of the Cross on the Hill Road, thus effecting economy and increasing efficiency of teaching. If the Daughters of the Cross are unable to manage things why not get another Religious Order from England or America which will look to the Mount Mary Convent and, moreover, open Convents and schools in Bassein and in parts of Salsette.

There is a great want of a Catholic Hospital and the St. Andrew's High School building can easily be changed into a "splendid" Catholic hospital. This subject was discussed many, years ago and a scheme was drawn up, but it died out. Here is a golden opportunity for His Grace to do some substantial good to his flock by having during his regime a Catholic hospital in Bandra now that a ready-made building is available. If his Grace gives effect to my humble suggestion, he will be building a lasting monument of his broadheartedness and evidencing a true paternal love for his flock. A Catholic hospital is a crying need, for the lack of which Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein go to the hospitals in Bombay.

Unless His Grace changes the angle of his vision and, he need not, in my humble opinion, expect smooth, efficient and satisfactory working of a great diocese and earn his subjects' gratitude or affection.—Yours, etc.

A. CATHOLIC.

Bandra.
Surat.

PUBLIC CHARITIES IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Need for Registration.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The fact that social legislation of such vast importance as the Sarda Marriage Act has received the sanction of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State is a happy augury for the days to come when social legislation of this nature will be pressed forward. It is impossible for any country to march with the times without social legislation. There are numerous matters which require legislation for the well-being of the country. One of the most important pieces of legislation is the registration of public charities in this land of charity, where billions of rupees have been locked up in charity.

In the year 1911, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla moved the Bill No. 11 of that year in the local legislative Council. After it was referred to the select committee and duly amended, it duly passed the three readings in the house but, unfortunately, the then Governor-General in Council vetoed this very necessary piece of legislature, as His Excellency contemplated an All-India bill of this nature. Eighteen long years have come and gone since then! It is most unfortunate that in a land where billions of rupees are dedicated to charity there is no sort of control in the management of the same or the accounts thereof, except a very costly and harassing litigation in the law Courts, which are justly avoided by most people. The Board of Charity Commissioners in England is doing, the main social work in this direction. It disposes off matters which would involve tens of thousands of rupees in litigation in any part of India. Why is there no board of Charity Commissioners in India, when Indian legislation is following closely in the wake of English litigation in so many directions? That is one of those great riddles, which requires to be solved by the present generation of enlightened Indians. How billions of rupees can be managed efficiently and in the best interests of the nation and its various races in the absence of a Board of Commissioners for each Presidency, passes ones understanding to grasp. There is no sort of control or guidance for the trustees which is constantly required, and thus the trustees are left in the lurch or the trustees are allowed to please themselves. This let alone policy has been one of the curses of India and earlier the legislature intervenes the better for the economics of India so much talked about, when such vast hoards of moneys are concerned, which ought to fetch more than the annual revenue of Government itself! It is criminal negligence to leave them to take care of themselves, without the needful organisation, guidance and control.

It is matter of common knowledge that the Mahomedan community, hitherto considered to be the most backward, has proved the most forward and fortunate in obtaining from Government, legislation for the purpose of the better management of Wakf properties. Act 42 of 1923 has been passed by the Legislative Assembly and it has also been applied to Wakfs in the Bombay Presidency since 1926. It is an irony of fate that the so-called forward communities including the Parsis, have not had yet the boldness to ask for this legislation to be applied to them.

I understand that Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale has already prepared a bill for registration of Hindu Charities in the Bombay Presidency. The bill is sent for sanction to the Government of India but, unfortunately, instead of granting the same the Government has put in obstructions in the way of this patriot, who is fearlessly doing one of the most important duties by the Presidency. The Government of India have been reminded two or three times and they are now arbitrarily insisting upon the operation of the Bill being confined to charities the annual income whereof exceeds Rs. 5000. There is no warrant for such a procedure. Government cannot interfere with any private bill in this manner. Whatever views private members hold, they are entitled to incorporate in this bill and the mater must then be left wholly to the Legislative Council to adjudicate upon by vote. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale has not received any reply from the Secretary to the Government Revenue department.

I trust you will raise your powerful voice against the interference with the elementary rights of a member of a Council to introduce a bill of such vast and vital importance as the bill for Registration of public charities.

A movement is set on foot by the Parsi Federal Council which consists of 24 Parsi Societies in the Bombay City to request Government to grant legislation for the registration of Parsi charities on lines similar to those of the Wakf Act. There is one particular modification as to the power to prosecute trustees for default. The party intending to prosecute him should appear before a Tribunal consisting of three, one Parsi lawyer, one Parsi auditor and another Parsi of standing, whose sanction should be first obtained before launching the same. The matter is of no less importance to Parsis, than Hindus and Mahomedans. I trust you will please throw in your weight in favour of such a legislation and that your readers will come forward to welcome such a piece of legislation which will enable the Parsis to obtain complete statistics in regard to the amounts that are locked up in each charity and to the aims of each such charity. Proper organisation of charity is impossible, without taking this very initial step of obtaining statistics by legal means, of funds, the beneficiaries whereof are the public alone. Without the utmost pains of organisation of charity the billions set apart for it are unable to bear the fruits the donors meant them to and not a day should be lost in pressing forward to improve the monetary condition of the peoples out of funds belonging to themselves. The keen problem of National compulsory education which is lagging behind for want of funds, can be easily solved, if charities are organised and placed on an efficient basis and in the hands of the most enlightened patriots of India, who have studied the art of administering charity, so that it does not lead to pauperisation and degeneration as hitherto.—Yours, etc.

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI.

Chaupatty,
Oct. 11.

DR. KHALID SHELDRAKE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Assalamu alaikoum! You will be sorry to hear of the death of Dr. Khalid Sheldrake's mother which occurred at 11 p.m. on the 23rd instant. Our President was with her day and night following a severe operation, and the shock has been terrible for him. Coming as she did from a noble house of France, she was the survivor of the elder branch of that house. Surrounded at the end by her family she peacefully passed away at the age of 64.

We are exceedingly anxious with regard to our President. Unwell himself, he has been fighting manfully for the Palestine Arab Cause and as Dr. E. H. Griffin (Secretary of the British Red Crescent Society) has been also seriously ill he has been shouldering the burden of the relief work also.

This last trial has prostrated him, and our anxiety is great.

Since he embraced Islam twenty six years ago he has fought hard for Islam and Islamic peoples. Some may tour for funds, and think this something, but he has done the work without funds, using his own money in the way of Allah. I have known him for sixteen years, and I feel that without him Islam would be nothing in the West.

We hope that he will survive this shock, and be with us again in the field before long. Since his two serious operations last year he has worked too hard, and despite the orders of his doctor for complete rest, has, to my personal knowledge, been working far into the early hours.

I write to inform you, so that his thousands of friends in India may understand and sympathise.—Yours, etc.,

MAJID, CRIPPS.

Hon. Asst. Secretary,
"The Western Islamic Association."
32, Gaynesford Road,
London, Sept. 25.

RAILWAY WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

SIR EARNEST JACKSON'S AMAZING STATEMENTS.

(BY S. C. JOSHI).

It is more than three years that Sir Charles Innes, the then Railway Member, stated in reply to some suggestions by Mr. N. M. Joshi about the condition of labourers in the transport industries that the so-called grievances of these workers were merely the creation of busy brains like those of Messrs. Joshi and others. The attitude of the authorities seemed to have undergone a radical change during the last year when they accepted to receive a deputation of Railway workers. But looking to the allegations made by the President of the Indian Railways' Conference Association, one is fully convinced that this apparent change of attitude is only a camouflage and that the angle of vision of the authorities is still quite as unsatisfactory as it was years before

AMAZING STATEMENT.

Exhaustive and erudite is the speech of the President. I confine myself, however, only to that part of it which deals with the condition of the staff.

It is a patent fact that the millions drudging on Indian railways are dumb millions driven by their bosses. They have been accustomed to a standard of life according to which even the necessities of life have been looked upon by them as luxuries. The treatment received at the hands of officers has been solely responsible for this benumbing of all sense of their self-respect. And yet when the union officials teach them their birth-rights and ask them to assert them, the President is out shouting that "requests of every imaginable character and often impossible to accede to, are put forward by the unions and because such requests cannot be granted the list of grievances grows and grows."

ARE THE DEMANDS UNREASONABLE?

It would have been better if the President had quoted an example or two of those reckless demands which he accuses the unions to have put forward. I cannot find even one single demand of the union which can in fairness be termed as "impossible." Their most radical demand is the time-scale and the 8 hours' day, with a weekly off and yet the 8 hours' day and weekly off has been sactioned by Washington and Geneva Conferences. The time-scale has been the most carefully prepared and most reasonable proposal and in some dapartments the Government itself has been forced to adopt it. Have not the men in the railways an equal claim to a standard of life which their equals in other departments enjoy? And yet it is for having put forward such demands that the President has been pleased to ridicule the unions

VICTIMISATION.

One of the difficulties which according to the President prevent their arriving at a satisfactory "modus operandi" agreeable to both the employers and the employed is "the general idea which seems to, exist among the members and officials of the union that Railway administration are opposed to their staff becoming members of such associations." I wish the President had opened his eyes and seen the number of victimized union workers before he had made this statement. Not only have active union workers been transferred to out of the way stations so as to render them ineffective but in some cases they have even been robbed of their daily bread. I have got written statements from persons who have been threatened with a discharge because they reported certain irregularities to the unions and in some cases threats have been actually carried into effect. It is now for the public to judge how far the words of the President are justifiable and true to facts.

Then again the President has made so much of the different societies which are said to be doing so much for the welfare of the staff. I wish the President had tried to analyse the condition which have now led the staff to believe that they must now end or mend these societies. The G. I. P. Railway Employees' Mutual Benefit Society is the case in point.

FIT OF ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.

The President seems to have delivered parts of his speech in a fit of absent-mindedness. At several places his assertions are inconsistent. In one place he says that there is no deep-rooted feeling of dissatisfaction among the staff with the conditions of service offered by the Railways and that the vast majority of them are contented and happy. In another place he says that "these men (have) virtually become the slaves of the money-lenders who in return for their pay keep them alive by supply of the barest necessities." I really fail to see how the President could then blow hot and cold in the course of one speech. I really fail to see how persons who are so deeply in debt can be said to be happy and contented.

STAFF COUNCILS.

Equally meaningless are his assertions about the unions' attitude towards the staff councils. The staff councils are dominated by exactly those persons who are the root cause of the prevailing discontent. They are nothing but a means to throw dust in the eyes of the staff and the staff would not be blamed if it looked at these councils with suspicion and the unions sympathised with them.

PREPARING FOR DIRECT ACTION.

—:o:—

G. I. P. STAFF UNION START VOLUNTEER CORPS.

—:o:—

(From a correspondent.)

The G. I. P. workers have recently decided to resort to direct action in the near future to get their pressing grievances redressed. The railway workers seem to have taken this decision in right earnest and meetings after meetings all over the line are called. The Trade Union movement in India, being still in its infancy, one of the handicaps is a want of well-trained workers to carry out the Union instructions. To get rid of this defect a regular, permanent and active machinery was needed and the Staff Union called recently a meeting, on Dassara day of those who were ready to offer themselves for the Union service. The meeting has unanimously decided to inaugurate a Volunteers Corps for carrying on the work of the Staff Union. A provisional Secretary has been appointed and also a definite work has also been alloted for the Volunteers that were present to be done in the course of next week. The election of the Captain will be made at a meeting of all the Volunteers next Sunday.

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING AT KURLA.

—:o:—

SUPPORT TO "DIRECT ACTION."

KURLA Oct. 14.

(From a correspondent.)

A meeting of the Railway workers at Kurla Workshop was held today at 5 p.m. in the Kurla Old Car Shed, Mr. S. C. Joshi presiding.

Mr. S. C. Joshi in his presidential remarks explained how all ordinary means for getting a redress to reasonable demands of Railway workers have proved futile. He stated that a complete deadlock on the whole line will alone move the Railway Authorities to sympathetic consideration of even the most genuine grievances of the Railway Workers.

OUT FOR 100 PER CENT. ORGANIZATION.

He said, when the Railways are making huge profits in crores, it is not only the right but the duty of the Railway workers to insist upon their getting a living wage. He pointed out that the huge profits of the Railways are earned only by the sweated labours of the ill-paid labourers. The President further insisted upon the necessity of bringing about 100 per cent. organisation.

The resolutions which were adopted by the Wadi Bunder Staff Union regarding Joint Conference and Direct Action, were passed at the meeting.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY.

—:o:—

LABOUR LEADER ASKED TO WAIT.

LOLNDON, Oct 14.

Melbourne.—Following the conference with the members of his Government, Mr. Bruce met the Labour leader Mr. Scullin and arranged that pending Mr. Bruce's resignation which the latter would be tendering to the Governor-General at Canberra on Saturday, Mr. Scullin should hold in abeyance his plans for the formation of the Labour Ministry.—Reuter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Monteath, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. S. Findlay and Lt.-Col. Mrs. and Miss E. A. Maude lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

Lt.-Col. A. F. Hamilton and Mr. P. A Kelly dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. P. K. Gilroy, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Peto and Miss P. Richards arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday.

MUSLIM DEPRIVED OF FACILITIES FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Effect Of Not Carrying Out Punjab University Reforms

DR. S. A. KHAN PLEADS FOR ESTABLISHING INTERMEDIATE COLLEGES

The following are extracts from Presidential Address delivered by Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, at the Eighth Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, held at Lahore, on 11th and 12th instant:—

Muslim India possesses an organic unity which other communities in this land lack. The great and wise precepts of our great Prophet, which inculcate the solidarity of our faith, and the equality of Muslims, have aroused the admiration of the world. We have no caste system; we have been slowly moulded from centuries of Muslim rule in a stable and formative framework; we have created and absorbed a literature which is perhaps our most potent instrument for distilling the spiritual from the material phenomena of life. Our community has undergone many changes in the present century, but almost every change has operated to draw the various sections together, to give them the common consciousness, the common interests, the common standards of conduct, and the habit of concerted action which are the marks of a united community. We have, I admit, our differences. We may, and do wrangle, over points which an outsider may regard dangerous to Islamic solidarity. Differences there undoubtedly are, and I should be the last person to deny them. There is, however, a strenuous patriotism bracing up the sense of our unity. The Educational Conference supplies a forum on which Muslims of every section can meet together and suggest plans for the betterment of our community.

HARPING ON FAVOURITE THEME.

I do not wish to traverse the ground which has been covered by my predecessors in office, nor is it my desire to overwhelm you with facts and figures which will merely bore you. Figures are no doubt necessary in assessing the value of our efforts, and estimating the growth of our education. But they must be used with caution. If this is not done, they will be possitively injurious. They should not be employed to satisfy the morbid curiosity of Jeremiahs, and croakers, who are always harping on their favourite theme, and pointing to the dangers which exist only in their imagination. I know that Jeremiahs flourish in every country; I am aware of the fact that there are weak spots in our armour. What I should like to ask these gentlemen is what good can be done either by them, or their 'chelas,' by their forebodings of impending danger to Islam? The work of our community cannot be done by gentlemen who occupy their time with futile wail and moans. The passport to the favour of our community should be action guided and controlled by optimism, and supreme faith in the future of Islam. We have an infinite reservoir of energy, of character, and of intellect; we know, of course, that certain communities have stolen a march over us: we know that our economic position is inferior to that of our brethren; we know that we have not yet acquired those habits, or practised those arts, which have made the work of our brethren so effective. I admit it; I confess it; I acknowledge it. The question, however, which we should ask is not, what is our position to-day, but what progress have we made in education during the last ten years? If we can show that Muslims in these provinces have bestirred themselves; if reliable authentic and undisputed data are forthcoming on the point, we shall know where we stand.

Gentlemen, while it should be our aim to promote universal primary education, and to make every Muslim male and female able to read and write, we should not neglect our duty to provide opportunities for training those members of our community who are fit for secondary and higher education. In a population where only a small proposition is literate and where, until recently, little more than the minimum of secondary education was sufficient to secure employment in Government service, the boy from the village who had acquired that education found himself in a privileged position. He drifted into the towns and was regarded as a lucky man by his villagers. The position is now changed. All the present time, with every increase in the number of students in secondary schools, there is a fall in the standard of efficiency. It is clear that lower strata are being tapped. I fear that unless middle vernacular course in the Punjab are remodelled, and opportunities of rural work and service are provided for our young men, our villages will swarm with a multitude of semi-educated individuals, whose only ambition in life is to become clerks on a miserable pittance in a dingy and dark office, and whose contempt for manual work and for the calling of their forefathers is paralleled only by their ignorance.

THE INTELLECTUAL PROLETARIAT.

The unemployment problem to which a great deal of attention has been devoted of late is not confined to the Punjab Nearly every province is faced by the same difficulties. The army of our intellectual proletariat is increasing in numbers, and unless proper steps are taken we shall be faced with a critical situation. There are thousands of our young men, who have passed the matriculation, intermediate or B.A. examinations, who started on the voyage of life amidst bright hopes, fair promises and in fair weather. They work hard, and spend the best parts of their lives in preparing for a degree, which, they fondly hope, will secure them a decent existence in this country. When they find all avenues to employment barred, when they cannot turn their knowledge to practical use and literally starve for their daily bread, is it surprising that they turn furiously round against institutions which provide no outlet for their energies, and join the army of the discontented, the ne'er-do-wells and the revolutionaries? Are we justified in condemning the action of men who have been stranded in their life's voyage? We have as a result of this a crude expression of this discontent in the information of youth societies and other organisations of the kind. We should not be frightened at their activities. They are the necessary result of a top-heavy system of education. Our object ought to be to harness the enthusiasm, energy, and dash of youth to sound, solid and constructive social work. Our young men must be given opportunities for social york. They should be asked to help our community by organising themselves into a band of social workers. There are numerous social problems which are awaiting solution. Our Hindu brethren, here as elsewhere, are marching with the times, and have already started reform of customs which had come to be regarded as religious principles. We ought to have taken a lead in all movements, as Islam is essentially a religion in which social service, brotherhood of man, and democratic equality have found their noblest and most powerful champion. Yet in social reform, we are still in a primitive stage. The problem of usury ought to have been solved long ago. Yet we are still busy adducing argument for and against the taking of interest. Progress in this world, I need hardly add, cannot wait until prolonged, acrimonious, and utterly barren disputations about the right of Muslims to take interest have been amicably settled. The ball was set rolling about 40 years ago and it is still kicked backward and forward. It is not yet certain whether either party has convinced the other.

There are numerous other problems to which only a reference is necessary at this stage, such as Purdah, rights of Muslim women, religious instruction for our children, indebtedness and growth of co-operative credit societies among Muslims. They cannot be overlooked any longer. We should ask young men, and others who have experience, and imagination, to do something for the removal of these abuses. If we deal sympathetically with the claims of our young men, if we mobilise their ardour and zeal, we can effect a silent revolution in our economic and social conditions. A policy of repression, of blind opposition to their policy will, in my humble opinion, be highly injurious.

Gentlemen, I am strongly of the opinion that secondary education among Muslims should be encouraged by the institution of free scholarships, free remissions, and scholarships reserved for Muslim pupils and by the allotment of a definite proportion of seats where there is pressure for admission. We are a poor community, and cannot afford the expense of a secondary and University education. We have a perfect right to demand from the Government the same facilities which are provided for Muslims in other provinces. Unless we do this we shall not be able to play our part in the political progress of this province. We need not merely have primary education for our masses, but also secondary and University education for the directing classes. What the Government has done in other provinces, it can and should do in this.

UNSATISFACTORY PROGRESS IN UNIVERSITIES.

In the Universities, our progress is most unsatisfactory. The Hunter Commission as well as the Sadler Commission had stressed the importance of the representation of our community in the staff and governing bodies of Indian Universities. The Sadler Commission tried to safeguard the Muslim position all along the line. They stated, "Our desire is to secure the influence on University affairs of the ablest and more influential representatives of the cultural tradition of Islam, and thus to provide a guarantee, in which the community may confide, that Muslim needs will find expression upon all proper occasions, and especially in those points in University business at which the consideration of Muslim conventions and needs is pertinent and appropriate." We know, of course, that the Punjab University has not yet been reorganised. We know that vested interests have proved an insuperable barrier to progress. We are aware of the fact that the representation of Muslims on the teaching staff, and on the various administrative and academic bodies of the University, is grossly unfair.

When one turns over the dull pages of the Punjab University Calendar, and calculates the percentage of Muslims in the University, one is astonished to find the inequity and palpable injustice of the existing system, or rather lack of system. In the Syndicate the number of Muslims is scandalously low; while in the Senate, the Faculties, and on the staff of the University, our representation, as everyone knows, is totally inadequate. In the primary stage, in boys' institutions, Muslims are 52.6 per cent.; in the middle stage, 39.4; in the high stage 20.9; and on Arts Colleges, only 24.7 per cent.

Proposals have been made, from time to time, to reform the Punjab University, but none has been carried out, and the Muslim community finds itself deprived of facilities for its cultural development and intellectual progress. I am not a blind admirer of the unitary teaching and residential Univer- ty type recommended by Sir Michael Sadler, nothing could be better. Few, however, will be so bold as to say that the Punjab should spend about a crore of rupees a year on University education alone. We must cut our coat according to our cloth. I think that the resources of the Punjab are totally inadequate for the purpose. A well-equipped and efficient teaching and residential University is very costly. It is better to have one good University than four or five third class Universities. For these reasons, I think that an affiliating University cannot be abolished under existing conditions.

A SUCCESSFUL POLICY.

I think the policy of establishing efficient Intermediate Colleges at important educational centres in the Punjab has been attended by success. It has relieved congestion in Lahore; it has cheapened secondary education, and has prevented a most undesirable rush to Lahore from every district. The Punjab University should, in my opinion, be completely overhauled and Muslims must be guaranteed effective and adequate representation in all bodies and the teaching staff of the University. The autonomy of the Colleges should not be infringed. It would be a serious loss to University education if the distinctive traditions of Lahore College were sacrified to a rigid adherence to the theory of a unitary University. To the University should be entrusted the duty of organising the higher work by a combination of suitably qualified teachers at present carrying on such work in the colleges supplemented by the teachers appointed by the University itself. The University should co-ordinate the activities, pool the resources and supplement the staff, of the constitutent colleges.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Gentlemen, the education of our girls demands our serious attention. All our projects for social reform, our schemes for the political advancement of our community, will be useless, unless the education of our girls is taken in hand. We suffered greatly, and are still suffering, for our apathy and indifference to the benefits of English education; we will suffer still more, and see ourselves outstripped by other communities, unless we educate our girls. Other communities have forged ahead. They have discarded customs which were regarded as sacred, they have abolished practices which had crystallised into religious dogmas. We, on the other hand, cling still to outworn habits, and senseless prejudices. The progress of girls' education has not been satisfactory. The problem of female illiteracy has barely been touched. There are 5,000 girls in high schools, though 3,700 of this number are in the primary stage. There are 17,000 in middle schools, but of these 15,500 are in the primary classes of those schools, and the remainder of the total enrolment (136,000) are all in the primary stage. It is difficult to say how many of these will achieve literacy. Muslim girls form only 26 per cent. of the pupils, and the majority of them are in Class I of the primary stage. In the middle stage they number only 17 per cent. in the high stage only 12 per cent. and in the colleges 11 per cent. of the total.

These figures are depressing reading. They show that unless Muslims wake up and organise a campaign for the removal of illiteracy they will be seriously handicapped in the struggle ahead. We should provide liberal scholarships for women teachers while an Anglo-Vernacular training college for women is urgently needed and I hope the Government will reserve an adequate number of seats for Muslims in the proposed college.

If we get a sufficient number of girl teachers, and a large number of scholarships and free places, we can solve the problem of female illiteracy with facility. For this purpose intensive propaganda is essential.

BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS' MEMORANDUM.

In the course of a statement submitted to the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association state:—

(1) Agriculturists generally obtain financial facility from Sowkars or money lenders for expenses in connection with cultivation and buying of seeds at a high rate of interest. Generally, the rate of interest to agriculturists averages between 9 per cent and 12 per cent per annum. Loans generally are given for one year, sometimes on standing crops or on credit. To small agriculturists even co-operative societies charge 12 per cent. interest. 12 per cent. is a very high rate but when Government borrows at 5 per cent and local bodies have to pay about 6 per cent., it is impossible to expect poor illiterate people to get money at less than 9 to 12 per cent. Under these circumstances, Government should try to bring down the rate of interest of their own borrowings by minimising to a considerable extent or by strictly reducing expenditure on public works, railways etc., etc.

HOW CO-OP. BANK CAN'T HELP RYOTS.

Government dues are collected just at the time when the crops are about to be ready, which tells heavily on the poor agriculturists and as a result they have to dispose of their produce at considerably reduced rates. The Imperial Bank and the Joint Stock Banks help big merchants in towns were they have got their own branches but in small places and villages Sowkars or Money-lenders play an important part and are in fact small banks by themselves with the result that small agriculturists and industrialists are considerably helped in their financial requirements by them. The co-operative Banks charge high interest to co-operative societies which charge a still higher rate to its members.

There are few land mortgage banks or agricultural banks for obtaining long term credit in this Presidency though the need for such is very great.

Government should create some sort of organisation for advancing loans on a certain percentage of paid-up capital subscribed by local enterprise with proper safe guard at a nominal rate of interest, viz. at the same rate that they get from the Imperial Bank for Government funds.

There is no proper system in existence for co-operation between the co-operative societies and the Imperial Bank and other joint stock banks. There is no competition between co-operative banks and joint stock banks. We consider, it desirable that Government should exempt from income-tax and also stamp duty genuine co-operative societies, and also debentures issued by provincial co-operative banks agricultural banks and industrial banks.

INDIGENOUS BANKING.

Bombay Shroffs do not finance agriculturists but indirectly help the up-country agriculturists or money lenders by financing and by helping to sell the commodities in Bombay. There are a large number of shroffs in Bombay and the principal cities in the Presidency who act as banks and form a chief centre for giving financial convenience in trade and commerce of this Presidency. A majority of these shroffs receive financial help from the Imperial Bank and other joint stock banks by way of short term hundi at the prevailing bank rate of interest on the security of another banker by way of endorsement on the hundi. Their expenses are very small as compared with those of any joint stock bank or Imperial Bank. The relations between the indigenous Banks, the Imperial Bank and the Joint Stock Banks are cordial to some extent but Joint Stock Banks managed fairly by Indians do not receive sympathetic treatment from the Imperial Bank to some extent.

The method followed by indigenous bankers is to give facilities to indigenous merchants or traders by short term hundies and a large volume of business is done tshrough these facilities, in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and such other big places. Cash credit system does not prevail with the Indian Bankers or Shroffs to a large extent. On the contrary, these shroffs or bankers receive loans from rich people. They receive deposits at rates variable according to season but generally at the bank rate. Generally the practice of up-country merchants is to get their accommodation by appointing a shroff or banker as commission agent and draw their hundies against goods, the latter getting commission for the sale of goods.

HIGH RATE OF INTEREST.

As a rule, the Indian shroff or banker charges very high rate of interest which rate could be renduced generally by arrangement as stated above. The Imperial Bank at present confines its activity in financing trade commerce and industry to Presidency towns. Generally, as far as mofussil and up-country places are concerned, they have to depend on the sowkars who act as middle men and they live on the high rate of interest for giving monetary facility in up-country.

By way of example, it may be stated that even agriculturists have to pay about 12 per cent. per annum for getting monetary facility even from co-operative societies and from sowkars at a still higher rate, but, as stated above, if the system suggested is properly developed, the rate of interest can be materially reduced.

The indigenous banker or money lender expects to earn at least 8 or 9 per cent interest per annum for his capital. The money in the hands of indigenous bankers always finds employment through out the year. No amount of money flows into provincial capital for a long or short period.

Generally, the system of lending and borrowing does not require any improvement. The present system works well provided the bankers or shroffs can borrow at a cheap rate from either Imperial Bank's agents or branch.

INVESTMENT HABIT.

The Banking resources of a province are through Shroffs or Bankers, Excepting Presidency Towns in Mofussil, the only institutions of encouraging savings are post office savings banks or postal cash certificates.

The habit of the people of India, to invest in Silver and Gold and Land is a very old custom which acts as what is known in modern times as Life Insurance. Poor illiterate people believe that any saving which they could make from their income if invested in silver or gold will remain in their possession by way of ornaments which is kept always on their wives, and children's body without being stolen, and it becomes handy in cases of need for disposal and again is there be saving it can be bought again. So, it is a very convenient transaction for those poor illiterate people and also serves as Life Insurance for the benefit of one's wife or children. In case of Insurance Companies, a premium paid is not generally available in case of need but becomes only available after death.

Generally middle class people resort to savings bank facility. The interest in case of Savings Bank should be raised to 4½ per cent which would attract more people to invest their savings in the Savings Bank. It is the low rate of interest that does not attract sufficiently people of middle or poor classes to take the benefit of postal cash certificates and Savings Banks.

Generally, the farmers invest surplus money in a prosperous year in Gold and Silver. Many people hesitated to open current accounts with a Bank only on account of stamp duty on cheques, but since the duty on cheques is removed, people resort to opening current accounts with the Banks freely. The public and especially the class of people who do not know English would be helped considerably if vernacular scripts are used in banking.

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TROUBLE OVER IMMERSION

Communal Fracas In Asansol.

ASANSOL, Oct. 13.

There was an open fight between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, when the Durga Pooja immersion procession (for which a license had been issued by the Police) was held to-day. Many persons, including members of the Police Force, were seriously injured. The Police have wired for reinforcements.—A.P.

Procession In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The Durga Puja immersion ceremony passed off peacefully in Calcutta and the suburbs, the mill areas of Howrah and Hooghly, and the 24 Parganas Districts.—A.P.

Through Running On Kangra Valley Railway.

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Lahore, wires under date October 13:—

In continuation of my wire of yesterday, it is now hoped to resume through running between Joginder Nagar and Ahju on the Kangra Valley Railway by the 16th instant.—A.P.

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PROFESSIONALISM AND COACHING.

—:o:—

WAY TO IMPROVE CRICKET IN INDIA.

Mr. P. Baloo, of the All-India Cricket Team, writes in the course of an article in "The Sportsman," Bombay, as under:—

The present-day standard of Cricket in India has been the subject of many interesting comments from innumerable quarters and as the critics have individually chosen a different view point in dealing with the subject of their choice, their criticisms have been very welcome and the cricket enthusiasts, I would mention, are still anxious to hear more of it. Although the line of attack has been different with each critic, yet, the conclusions reached is always the same viz., that the present day standard of cricket in India is poor. In saying so, however, they intend no injustice to the many first-class cricketers we have in our country. They do not judge the standard of individual cricketers. Far from it What they have in mind is the standard of cricket played in India in general. We have brilliant cricketers, no doubt, but how many are they?

WHERE CRITICS OFTEN ERR.

Now, in judging the standard of anything, not only a game, the critics usually have a background to form their opinion. What back ground have our critics when they say that the standard of Indian cricket now is poor? The standard of cricket in England, no doubt. But, if in this comparison, we fail to come out even fairly successful, does it mean that all is woefully wrong with us? Does it denote in any way that our players haven't the make-up of good cricketers in them? Does it, thereby, convey that the necessary talents are absent in this country? Certainly not. Our critics oftentimes hastily form their judgment in their eagerness for the progress of the game in this country and suggest remedies in good faith; but if at times one feels sceptic about their suggestions may he not be excused considering that the critics have overlooked in their comparison certain advantages which our English compatriots enjoy but which are denied to us?

INDIAN PLAYERS LACK STAMINA.

First, let us consider our players and see why they compare so poorly when estimated together with the English players. Our cricketers possess a certain amount of activity and suppleness of the limbs, but in the case of many, the requisite amount of stamina and a grace in their movements are conspicuous by their absence. Though this physical capacity is not the most important thing in Cricket, yet it has its place in the scheme of things if one is to reach the highest degree of proficiency in the game. Cricket is played for the better part of a day at a stretch and in a trying climate as prevails in this country, is it not essential that one should possess sufficient stamina to last long and not get easily tired out? This is not an impossible thing to attain as it can easily be developed with some certainty through systematic training.

INDIAN PLAYERS HAVE NO TIME TO PRACTISE.

Now, it is all very well to talk of systematic training and all that, but where have our players the requisite time for it? A few minutes spent before the nets at the fag end of a day will not go far, and you certainly don't expect to make a giant of anyone with this short spell of play on the cricket field daily. But, have our cricketers the inclination even to do this? With eight hours or so spent in an office or otherwise, you certainly must excuse them if they feel so tired when it is time to play.

Again, have our cricketers the necessary grounds for all of them to make the best even of these few minutes in the evening? Have they good grounds. I ask? Have they the opportunity of playing a sufficiently large number of big matches in a year, or watch frequently first-class players in action? Have they the necessary help at hand, as provided for, say, by coaches, to learn a point or two when it is essential to do so? These shortcomings, to which the majority of our players are victims, have got only to be mentioned to appreciate why they compare so poorly beside their English friends. These facilities are denied to us, but look at England. Cricketers there, who have set the standard of the game in that country, enjoy not only all these advantages but even more. And this makes all the difference.

PROFESSIONALISM.

Further, there is one other cardinal point which must be well appreciated and which, I will strongly assert, has contributed largely to the enormous progress of the game in that country—I refer to the "Professionalism" obtaining there. It has been, and is, the keynote of the English players maintaining such a high standard in this game. Of all the many factors that weigh heavily against us, I would put this without the least hesitation in the forefront. Professionalism, in this game especially, has been the mainspring of all activity in that country and has led to the evolution of many master-artists who hold the stage to-day.

PROFESSIONALISM FIND NO FAVOUR WITH INDIANS.

But, what is the condition in India? How totally different it is? We have no Professionalism. We have no coaches. Nobody here adopts Cricket as his life career. He is lucky if he is not despised for devoting a larger part of his time to the game. Professionalism in any art has not been adequately admired in our country.

A MOST STRAIGHT-FORWARD PROFESSION.

Cricket, as a profession, is one of the most straightforward and honest ones in that whatever is achieved is gained on the strength of individual performances made in the presence of large crowds. There is no scope for shady practices or for unworthy automatons falsely parading as geniuses in broad day-light. I see no reason, therefore, why Professionalism in cricket should be an object of derision among the public, and I may here state that, unless we also adopt Professionalism in the game, it is all moonshine to expect Indian cricket to make any great progress and compare favourably with the standard of cricket in England or in Australia.

Perhaps, some one may ask how to do it. He would say that in England there are any amount of people who can afford to spend both time and money to see the matches and thus help the counties financially, who on these realisations, maintain the professionals; but who would help our institutions? The Indian people, no doubt. If I may believe my eyes, the love for the game is no less among them and I am sure if the various Gymkhanas and Clubs will come together and seek for means, they will see the way clear. Far better if the Central Indian Cricket Board will seriously pursue the matter. "Knock and it shall be opened."

COACHING.

Closely allied with the subject of Professionalism is that of Coaching. It also plays a great part in the progress of promising cricketers. Not only all the Schools and Colleges should have at least one good cricket coach, but every institution, like the Gymkhanas and Clubs, should also have one or two really good coaches. If suitable material is available—and there is no dearth of it in India—a really good coach can do a lot, and if our enthusiasm for cricket is increasing day by day, there seems to be full justification for sacrificing some money towards this object with a vew to increase the number of good players. In India, unfortunately, there is a dearth of good coaches. But if as mentioned above, our educational institutions will decide to engage coaches, many of our retiring cricketers, who have once held the stage, may think of taking the line of coaching and, if they do so, as time goes on, the number of good coaches is bound to increase.

HOW INDIAN CRICKET CAN PROGRESS.

Your readers will now be in a position to correctly appreciate as to what factors have played great parts in the building up of English cricket and the absence of which has greatly retarded the progress of the game in this country. Unless our shortcomings are made good and our players enjoy the necessary facilities, they will feel it a great handicap to reach the standards of English cricketers and what is more, in a comparison between England and India, our country will always come second. What then are our players to do? I doubt whether we shall ever have Professionalism in cricket in this country. Coaching will take it own time. Meanwhile, what shall we do? Shall we feel pessimistic of ever making any progress and be content to plod along? Or, are there other ways of making progress, however little and slow they may be?

Considered in this light it is, that the proposal to invite teams from England to tour in India off and on, is very appealing. On the other hand, would it not be better idea to send a purely Indian team to England more often? Financially also, it will be far more feasible than to invite an English XI to our country.

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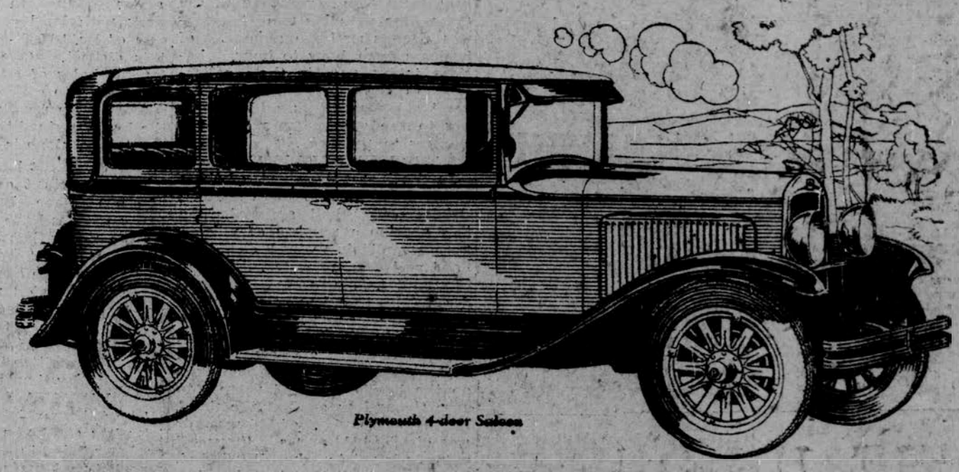

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CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

ENQUIRIES POURING IN.

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

Strenuous efforts are being made to make the forthcoming Congress Exhibition a success. The Exhibition grounds are in the Ravi Park, just opposite the Congress 'pandal' with only a road separating the two. A good lay out plan has been prepared and copies are being made and printed and will be available for distribution to the public very shortly. The exhibition ground which will be enclosed on all sides is oval in shape with the stalls all round and with a pavilion and a beautiful fountain in the centre. There will be plenty of space in the middle, beautifully laid out with lawns, etc., and dotted with refreshment rooms for the convenience of the visitors. It is expected that there will be very fine structures erected especially by the Insurance companies, some of whom have already applied for space in a prominent position. There will also be arrangements made for amusements, but nothing in the nature of gambling or anything else objectionable will be allowed.

THE EXHIBITS.

The Exhibition Committee is arranging for a good Exhibition of all arts and crafts of Indian manufacture. All the intending exhibitors are requested to immediately communicate with the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee giving the nature of the goods they wish to display, the amount of space that will be taken up, and full description of the nature of the goods intended to be exhibited. Khadi will naturally figure prominently and there will be a Fine Arts Section also. There will be a Health and Children Welfare Section and the local Municipal Committee has already decided to make elaborate arrangements in this behalf so as to give instruction to the people at large. There will also be a Ladies Section in which, it is intended that all handiwork by ladies, whether painting, sculpture, embroidery, or knitting, etc. will be exhibited and will also be for sale. The management of this section will be practically in the hands of ladies and all ladies are informed that they should take early steps to forward their goods or open stall themselves as early as possible.

From enquiries already pouring in without any public announcement, it appears the Exhibition will be a huge success. The idea underlying the Exhibition will be to give a great impetus to all articles of Indian manufacture, industry, handi-crafts, etc.—Free Press.

LABOUR UNREST AT TINSUKIA.

—:o:—

Will There Be General Strike?

(Frm A Correspondent.)

TINSUKIA, Oct. 9.

This has its connection with the Golmuri Tinplate Strikers and the workers here were labouring under great disadvantage to form their Union and to get their long-standing grievances redressed. Due to the prolongation of the Golmuri Tinplate Strike for last six months, the propagandists have been deputed all over India to invoke sympathy for them in their sufferring, with the result that Budge, Budge Oil and Petrol workers formed themselves into a Union, and went on strike for the last one month. Now the workers at Tinsukia formed themselves into a Union and gave an ultimation to their General Manager for redress of their grievances and recognition of their union. It is apprehended that the workers there would go on General Strike if no settlement is arrived at soon re: the disputes at Budge Budge and Gulmuri.

At a mass meeting held at Tinsukia of the labourers of the A. O. Company on the 29th September 1929 resolutions were adopted unanimously and expression of moral, material and active sympathy has been expressed towards the Bolmuri Tinplate and Budge Budge Strikers in their Heroic fight for the rights of labour.

PROVINCIAL BANKING ENQUIRY.

—:o:—

TOUR TO SOUTHERN DIVISION POSTPONED.

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 12.

The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee will proceed to Bijapur on the 14th instant and thence return to Bombay on the 16th. The proposed tour to Dharwar and Belgaum has been postponed so that before their visit to these places further progress may be made with the work of intensive survey which is now being conducted in certain villages in the Dharwar District and that the Committee will, therefore, return to Bombay from Bijapur on the 16th instant.

The Governor of Bombay left Kirkee for Bombay on Friday and returned the same evening.

Lady Sykes attended a Variety Entertainment of the Poona and Kirkee Boy Scouts Association on Friday.

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IN THE WAKE OF SIND FLOODS.

Malaria Raging In Malignant Form.

APPEAL FOR GENEROUS HELP.

The Publicity Committee of the Sind Relief Fund has issued the following:—

The representatives of the Central Flood Relief Committee having returned from the flood—affected areas of the districts of Sindh with reports, and having formed Districts Relief Committees work was started in right earnest. The Central Committee meets regularly twice a week to dispose of business. The Chairman of the Committee with his two Secretaries attends at large amount of business from hour to hour, besides taking part in the collections in the city, presiding at several sub-committees and attending to the requirements of the workers in the field.

THE KARACHI DISTRICT.

In the Karachi district, of three revenue divisions, it was the Kotri Division that had suffered. In this division a number of villages were completely wiped out, by flood and rain water. Twelve thousand people were rendered destitute. The loss in crop alone is over five lacs of rupees, and almost 10,000 acres are affected. Cholera raged in a virulent form and attacked people living even on the bunds who fled there to save themselves against the flood. Grain to the extent of 525 maunds was distributed and a thousand maunds is yet to be distributed. The amount allotted to this district upto 25-9-1929 was Rs. 10872-8-6. The fear of locusts is very great as they are breeding by the billions. Several herds of cattle died owing to previous rain, the want of grass and due to disease. An epidemic of malaria is already raging. Local committees have been formed for effective distribution of relief. The Collector will soon call a public meeting at Kotri to appeal to the Zamindars for donations. The sum spent on the refugee camp in the city of Karachi amounted to Rs. 575|-.

THE HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

This district suffered mostly from rain, Tando Allah Yar taluka being the worst sufferer. Hala taluka suffered both from floods and rain. The estimated damage, at a low figure, is Rupees 23-1|2 lacs. An amount of Rs. 47,000|- was allotted to this district, including Rs. 2,000 to Hyderabad Municipality. The district relief committee formed here has sent men into the interior and has asked for a sum of Rs. 30,000|- for immediate relief.

THARPARKER DISTRICT.

This district suffered greatly from rains; its annual rainfall is only a few inches. It is the poorest district in the whole of Sindh. It rained fifty inches by only three instalments. On account of the want of drainage, large areas have been converted into white sheets of water. The damage is estimated at about forty lacs of rupees by our representatives, whereas the Chairman of the District Relief Committee places it at over 80 lacs. The locusts pest is the heaviest in this district. The Rabi crops are doomed, write our representatives. If locusts are not dealt with by scientific methods. The amount of money given to this district is Rupees 55,327|-. The Chairman of the District Relief Committee has wired for 10 lacs.

NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.

Without exception all the talukas of this district have suffered from rain, flood, and locusts. Large numbers of people were rendered homeless by the complete submersion of their villages and hamlets and the exodus of these men to higher ground was a pathetic sight. A refugee camp was opened at Padidan, at which between 1,500 to 2,000 people were fed daily. The camp was closed down in the beginning of October as the people are returning to their homes to do Rabi cultivation wherever possible. Being the worst affected area in Sindh, a number of our best workers, including Professor Malkani, Swami Krishnanand, Sheikh Abdul Majeed, Mr. Mohammed Essa, Doctor Hingorani, Mr. B. E. Vachha, and Mr. Jehangir F. Punthakey with a number of volunteers were sent to this district with money and medicines to organize relief work with local co-operation. A sum of Rs. 52,000|- was allotted to this district. One and three fourths bales of clothes were also despatched to certain places in the district. An unofficial estimate of the loss sustained by the Shahdadpur taluka alone is Rs. 30 lacs.

SUKKUR DISTRICT.

In this district over 11,000 acres of crops have been destroyed. Many villages have been wiped off by the floods, but full details are still awaited. Seven cheap grain shops have been opened. The damage is estimated to amount to not less than 10 lacs of rupees. A sum of Rupees 15,000|- was given for relief work in this district. The district committee has asked for a Lac and fifty thousand rupees.

LARKANA DISTRICT.

The Sahwan Division of this district has suffered the most. The engineer flying in an aeroplane had reported that parts of this division are "ONE WHITE SHEET OF WATER". Nine villages were washed away. Several hamlets were submerged. Losses in Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas are estimated at about five lacs of rupees. Two batches of investigators were sent to this division by the Central Committee.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER DIST., JACOBABAD

The damage to this district was mostly done by HILL STREAMS on account of unprecendented rains never experienced before. According to figures supplied by the Deputy Commissioner 85,000 acres of crops have been destroyed worth 20 Lacs; 125 villages were submerged and loss in house property is placed at Rs. 1,36,000|. There are other losses sustained by Zamindars and peasants and the total loss to this district can be safely placed at 25 lacs. The amount given for relief measures is Rs. 15,000.

THE CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Central Relief Committee receives innumerable requests for help every day from many quarters. But the work of relief is done only through its own organized agency. A large part of the sum of Rs. 2,01,840-1-10 received upto 25th September, 1929 was spent away. The executive Committee has prepared a rough budget of 10 lacs of rupees in the hope that this amount will be subscribed by the public and the Government. Out of this amount a sum of one lac has been or is being spent away on gratuitous relief. A sum of two lacs is being utilized in buying seeds for free distribution for Rabi cultivation. Two lacs are to be spent on wearing apparel, clothing and blankets; and five lacs on the re-construction of houses, according to the present programme.

THE IMMEDIATE TASK.

Gratuitous Relief will be discontinued as early as possible everywhere. Cheap grain shops will be opened wherever needed, and some are already in operation. Relief will be mostly in kind and not in cash. A technical committee, a budget committee, and a house reconstruction commitee have been appointed entrusted with special work. Besides these several small committees meet from time to time to do work of a definite nature.

The Executive Committee will concentrate attention after Rabi seed and clothes are distributed in October on opening cheap grain shops wherever needed, in the month of November, which may continue to operate till Rabi is harvested. Its House Reconstruction Committee is to meet the engineer appointed by the Government for the purpose shortly. This work of house reconstruction, the Committee feels, is one of its most important functions. And an earnest appeal is made to the generous-hearted public to subscribe litterally for its funds.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The Public Health Department in Sindh is co-operating in every way with the Executive Committee in supplying medicines to the workers of the Commitee for free distribution, such as quinine pills, Cholera pills, Permanganate of Potash etc. The public health department has also its own doctors working in the flooded areas. Malaria in a malignant form is raging in many Talukas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Since the last bulletin was issued a sum of Rs. 1,25,000| has been sanctioned by the trustees of the Indian Famine Fund for Sindh.

The Karachi Port Trust have made a handsome donation of Rs. 30,000|- and the Karachi Municipality Rs. 10,000|- and the Oriental Life Assurance Co. Rs. 2,000|-. The N. W. Railway has kindly consented to carry goods consigned by the Flood Relief Committee on Passenger trains at goods train rates.

More money is urgently needed and the sympathetic public are requested to send their contribution to Khan Bahadur A. H. Mama, Honorary Treasurer, Sind Flood Relief Committee, c|o. Messrs Mama & Co. Serai Road, Karachi.

GOVERNOR'S SIND FLOOD RELIEF.

—:o:—

Further Donations.

A further list of subscription to H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund is given below:—

Amount already announced	2,82,389-10-4
The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ld.	1,000-0-0
Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand	501-0-0
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The Tata Power Co. Ltd	500-0-0
The President, Muslim Committee, Bombay	500-0-0
The Principal, College of Agriculture, Poona	328-1-0
The Hon. Organiser, Sree Sarvajanik Gujarat Amateurs, Surat	278-8-0
Messrs. Nandramdas Hiranand	201-0-0
Mr. Rustom S. Powala	200-0-0
K. Sidi Mahomedkhanji of Janjira	200-0-0
The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaonkar	200-0-0
The Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia	200-0-0
The Lady Superintendent, High School for Indian Girls, Huzur Paga, Poona	126-10-0
The Brethren of Lodge Bharat No. 1298 S. C.	101-0-0
The Chairman, Hadapsar Co-operative Credit Society, Hadapsar	101-0-0
Messrs. Bhawanji Lakhmidas & Co.	101-0-0
Messrs. Ford Automobile (India) Ltd.	100-0-0
Mr. J. G. Ridland	100-0-0
Mr. Essabhoy Faizullamhoy	100-0-0
K. S. Gulam Mohinudinkhan of Manawadar	100-0-0
Indian People's Famine Trust	1,00,000-0-0
The Flood Relief Committee, Indore	4,000-0-0
Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed	2,000-0-0
Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai	1,000-0-0
Mr. Fakirmahomed C. L. Sajun	501-0-0
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The Shahabad Cement Co. Ltd.	250-0-0
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THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

—:o:—

Wanted A United Front.

MUNSI ISWAR SARAN'S PLEA.

In a letter from London Munshi Iswar Saran, M.L.A., writes:—

The Hindu mind is essentially ogical, it takes up a question and proceeds with relentless logic to its final conclusion. More often than not it fails to recognise that the modern game of politics is not based on logic at all. Compromise is its very soul, and without it the modern political warfare would not continue even for a day. Let it not be forgotten that a political reformer is very different from a politician. I venture to think that most of us are by temperament and mentality better fitted to be political reformers than politicians. The reformer works strenuously for the realisation of certain ideals, his work really is concerned more with the future than with the present, while the task of the latter is more confined to the present rather than to the future. He notes and observes the changes in the surrounding circumstances and he changes his methods accordingly. It is useless to accuse him of inconsistency because the secret of his success lies in adopting such means as are demanded by the changed conditions. If he does not do so, then he may be anything else, but surely he is not a politician.

PRESENT SITUATION IN INDIA.

Let me take the present situation in India in order to illustrate my meaning. Happily the old bitterness between different political sections has disappeared, and there is to be noted a willingness to work together in order to achieve the end in view. Equally important is the advent of the Labour Party into office. I wisn it to be clearly understood that it will be futile to expect the present Government to work wonders, but at the same time it will be unjust not to bear testimony to the changed angle of vision from which they approach the Indian problem. Those who have eyes to see will at once recognise that in the present House of Commons we have more friends than we ever had before. What is more is, that the average Britisher interested in politics may be expected to act in the right manner, provided he is made to understand the Indian situation. In this connection let not the attitude of men like Sir Michael O'Dwyer and of newspapers like the "Times" or the 'Daily Mail" make us feel that they by any means represent a vast body of public opinion in this country. I was present at a meeting where a retired member of the India Civil Service spoke on India. He bluntly said that the present reforms should be scrapped and the country should be ruled on a purely bureaucratic basis. That they exist and have influence there is no doubt about, but that there is another body, perhaps more influential at the moment and more powerful, which is friendly, is equally unquestionable. The question that now faces us is, what is to be our attitude in view of the changed circumstances in India as well as in England?

TREND OF WORLD OPINION.

It will be useful at this moment to mark the trend of world opinion. I do not mean to suggest that all wrongs have been righted, that weaker nationalities have the same privileges or opportunities as are enjoyed by the stronger ones, but I do submit that the civilised world to-day is in a better mood to respond to an appeal for justice and for freedom. No civilised country is occupying an isolated position, its actions and its policies are determined more or less by the prevailing world opinion. A country which dared to ignore it would very soon find itself in serious difficulty. Of course the more powerful the country the less afraid it is, but it will be rash to affirm that its actions are uninfluenced by this very important consideration. My own submission is, that in view of the changes that have taken place or are taking place all round, the demand of India for freedom has a greater chance of acceptance than it ever had before.

All these factors have to be taken into account, but we have to remember that our success depends upon our strength and unity in India itself. If, we start our internal bickerings and dissensions once again as we have done so many times in the past, if our agitation loses force, then there is no power on earth which can help us. I for one fail to understand why two men who have the same ideal but have different methods of approach should quarrel amongst themselves.

WANTED TOLERANCE AND FRIENDSHIP

Let them agree to differ about details—the means adopted for the realisation of the ideal, to my mind, is certainly a matter of detail but let them regard each other as friends, comrades, and brothers, who are fighting according to their own lights and capacities that battle of India's freedom. If this attitude is created we shall then march triumphant to our final goal. Our difficulties such as they are, are serious enough, and I pray that they may not be increased and intensified by our own disunity. But far more important than anything else is the conviction which we have to produce, not only in England but all over the world, that we are in dead earnest, and that nothing short of freedom will ever satisfy us. If we once produce this conviction the battle is won, but this conviction can only be produced by incessant toil and by unceasing work. No one is going to listen to our demands if by our effort and sacrifices we do not impress the world that the present system is regarded by us as intolerable and we wish it to be changed forthwith. The question is sometimes put by people who are extremely friendly:—"Do all Indians want self-government?" This doubt is the result of the activities of our opponents in England. They have spared no pains to make out that only a few English-educated intellectuals want self-government, while the masses are perfectly content to remain as they are, and that the intellectuals are out to acquire power for themselves. Our activities should be so intense that such a question might become utterly impossible.

ADVANTAGES OF WINNING SYMPATHY.

At the same time the subsidiary activities can only be ignored at our peril. We should try to gain the sympathy of all those whom a little effort will bring over to our side. I am speaking from personal experience, that if the Indian situation is properly explained, in the vast majority of cases you get promise of help and support. There is an appalling ignorance in this country, and it is up to us to remove it. There are hundreds of men and women who will be willing, nay eager, to work for us if only they are properly approached in the right spirit, I am not drawing on my imagination but am speaking from personal knowledge. While the main work has to be done in India, there is undoubtedly a great deal to be done in this country as well as in other countries. Shall this work be taken in hand? I plead with all earnestness for the starting in the country of the right kind of propaganda, at once. A great deal of preparation will be needed before the actual work is started in England, and I venture to think that the sooner it is undertaken the better. We shall require, if our work is to be on a scale demanded by the importance and the magnitude of the question, at least fifty lacs of rupees, and the services of at least two dozen thoughtful and tactful, independent and able men. The result of my study and observation is, that if we can find sufficient funds and sufficient men we shall create a force in this country which will be of incalculable advantage to us. I do not lose sight of the fact that some of our countrymen—I thoroughly understand their psychology—dismiss this suggestion as the outlook of a slave mentality which relies on assistance from outside, I have been able to do some very little and insignifiant work in this connection with the Nehru Report, and I can say from personal knowledge that it hos been productive of excellent results. I do not see why this kind of work cannot and should not be carried on on an extensive scale. We should note that other countries which had to deal with England did not ignore this aspect of the work on which I am laying stress.

EFFECT OF BOYCOTT.

After the publication of the report of the Simon Commission, the Indian problem will engage a great deal of attention in this country. Many people are simply waiting for this report. Thanks to our successful boycott it is realised that not much value should be attached to the report of a Commission with which the Nationalist India had absolutely nothing to do. Even the reactionary newspapers do not make a secret of the fact that one of the biggest problems which the Labour Government very soon will be called upon to tackle will be the India's problem. Shall we not at that moment make it possible for our friends, helpers, and supporters to give battle to the reactionaries, so that the voice of the Simon Commission may be drowned and the voice of India passionately demanding freedom may be heard all over the world?

It will be readily agreed that this is a most important juncture in the history of our country. On our unity and co-operation, tact and wisdom, force and strength, will depend the issue of the battle in which we are engaged. Let us resolve that nothing will separate one Indian Nationalist from another, let us make up our mind to do all that is possible in order to keep up our agitation in India at its full strength, and let us gain that clarity of vision where doctrinaire principles will not affect our judgment. If we do that, success is assured, the moment is favourable.

POLITICS OF THE OIL

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

as 'the Turkish Government would not grant concessions for the exploitation of the Dead Sea to foreign nationals."

"It was not till after the 'Liberation' of Palestine by Lord Allenby that conditions were established under which modern enterprises could go forward in that country. Lord Lytton states that the accepted tender (Mr. Novomesky's) for the Dead Sea concession offered the best guarantee for success. The British tender, that of Dr. Homer, was, on the contrary admitted by Mr. Amery to be the best. It was rejected, ostensibly on the ground of a sudden temporary withdrawal of its financial support. No time was allowed then for this to be stabilised. There was even another tender that offered to work the Dead Sea on a larger scale than the present favoured concessionnaire, and it had ample funds behind it".

(The Turkish Government before the War had granted a concession to Turkish nationals. A French syndicate got into possession of it owing to the progoress of war, and that French Syndicate now holds the tender just alluded to. This covers Lord Lyton's references to the pre-war Turkish concession.)

AWKWARD QUESTIONS.

"It would be interesting"—proceeds Miss Farquharson, "to know what special guarantee for success Mr. Novomesky had to offer that led the Colonial Office to accept his tender inspite of the many vigorous protests, and in preference to admittedly better proposals .....

"The question arises as to whether the Major Company will ever be formed. In the White Paper provision is made for the voluntary liquidation of the preliminary company, whereby possibly there is a loophole for some "favoured group to buy the Dead Sea enterprise" as a bankrupt concern.

"In any event it would appear that the first £250,000 (quarter million pounds sterling) of the capital issue is "reserved for unnamed financiers."

"Of any capital in excess of this sum, 30 per cent. must be allotted to Paletinian citizens and Transjordan nationals. This carries no real guarantee of participation by the Arabs in the capital issue; for, since the Palestinian citizens include Jews, the Arab share might be reduced to a minimum by preferential treatment of Jewish applicants for shares when the issue is open to the public.

"Lord Lytton indicates that eventually great returns will be made to the Governments in 10 or 20 years; but one asks who will comprise these governments in 10 or 20 years' time; will they be Jews, Arabs, English or the League of Nations?

"The great undertaking is to be 'handed back' to the Government 'after' 75 years. With the present coontroversial position as regards the Arab nation, this magnanimous gesture naturally inspires no confidence.

ARABS NOT AGAINST ENTERPRISE AND PROGRESS.

"The Arabs want to participate in the enterprise of the Dead Sea, and need some guarantee that the scheme will be progressively developed in the immediate future. This share should be secured, whatever the Government may be, and they should be able to nominate one of their own people (or an Englishman in whom they entrust confidence) to represent them on the Board of any Syndicate or Company that develops the Dead Sea Scheme. There is no reason why such provision should not be made.

FOR THE ARABS.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. Arthur Field to Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald:

September 24th 1929.

To the Prime Minister, 10 Downing Street, S.W.I.

Sir,—The accompanying resolutions were adopted by a large and representative meeting called in London on September 11. to consider the situation in Palestine. The Chairman, Dr. Khalid Sheldrake (President of the Westerns Islamic Federation) attended as the delegate of 10,000 Arabs resident in seaports of the British Isles. I was instructed to forward the resolutions to you, and to oother Ministers and Departments concerned, which I have now the honour to do.

BALFOUR DECLARATION.

This meeting condemns the Balfour Declaration and the British Prime Minister's adherence to it, as it has led to appropriation of the lands and rights of the original Arab, Jewish and Christian populations in Palestine. This meeting condemns the use of armed forces of this country in support of Jewish capitalist penetration and of foreign Jews who are attempting to appropriate lands and religious places belonging to the original inhabitants.

The East-West Circle calls upon all right-minded Christians, Jews and Muslims in Great Britain to support the demands of the peoples of Arabia for their complete independence in their homelands, and to give every moral and financial assistance to the sufferers, Arab and Jewish, from recent devastations from which their land has suffered.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

This meeting draws attention to the fact that the League of Nations is declared to be based on principles of self-determination and justice, whose abrogation must weaken and eventually destroy the League. It, therefore, feels itself entitled to call upon the League to extract from its records the case submitted to it unavailingly for the past ten years by the National Party of Palestine, and to report and act upon those representations without further delay.

ENGLISH POLICE FORCE FOR PALESTINE.

This meeting of the East-West Circle protests against the Labour Government sending out, as recruits for a Police Force in Palestine, young men largely under 25 years of age, whose one qualification has been efficient military service.

THE ANGLO-EGYTIAN TREATY.

The fourth resolution of the meeting referred to the pourparlers for a Treaty between this country and Egypt, conducted with the Dictator Mahmoud Pasha, and arranging for the use of Egypt as an aerial and military base. The meeting expressed its disapproval of the proposed treaty, as it would not provide for the promised independence of Egypt and would provide the means for military operations by land and air against neighbouring Islamic nations. Not hoping that it could influence your Government to abandon this proposed treaty and substitute a frank grant of independence with the withdrawal of troops, the meeting expressed the hope that the people of Egypt would reject the overtures of your Government.

I have the honour to be,
For the East-West Circle
and the Meeting of
Protest,
(Signed) ARTHUR FIELD.
Hon. Secretary of the Circle and Secretary of the Meeting.

NO GOOD CASTING STONES.

—:o:—

Mr. M. C. Rajah wrote a letter to the "Times" of London on the present situation and Munshi Iswar Saran wrote the following reply which was not, however, published.

To The Editor of "The Times".

Sir,—I am sure Mr. M. C. Rajah by his letter in the issue of "The Times" of the 7th September has greatly clarified the position in regard to the Nehru Report. He leaves us in no doubt that the "Depressed Classes" would support the Nehru Report if only they felt satisfied with the safeguards provided for them. In other words, they like my Moslem fellow-countrymen support the demand of Dominion Status, the fundamental idea underlying the Report, on condition of their getting certain concessions. I trust this important fact will be carefully noted by the critics and detractors of the Nehru Report.

Without expressing my opinion as regards the right of Mr. Rajah to speak on behalf of the 'Depressed Classes' scattered all over the country, I do share his hope that something will be done to remove such objection to the Nehru Report as might exist in some quarters in regard to certain matters of detail. I wish to assure him that I have every sympathy with his desire to have a share for his community in the power that is to come, and the Nehru Report advocates Dominion Status, the benefits of which will accrue to the entire nation and not to any particular caste or class.

I hope my colleagues will forgive me if I say that he is a bit unjust in his criticisms. Some of the articles in the Declaration of Rights, recommended in the Nehru Report, will go a very long way to remove the disabilities from which the "Depressed Classes" suffer, and will give an opportunity to make progress. Is it not a fact that the proposal to have adult suffrage will automatically raise the level of the "Depressed Classes" and increase their political power? Is it not a fact that the Nehru Committee have recomended that the education of all backward classes should be a special concern of the State? Let not Mr. Rajah forget the serious and effective attempts made by the so-called higher class Hindus and especially Mr. Gandhi to raise their status. It is not by casting stones at the Nehru Report that you advance the cause of Indian freedom.—I am,

(Sd.) MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN,
Member, Legislative Assembly, India.

Caxton Situations,
11, Pall Mall, London,
Sept. 9.

BLIND IMITATION OF THE WEST.

—:o:—

Danger Indian Must Avoid.

Munshi Iswar Saran, M.I.A., writes from London:—

A member of Parliament who is occuplying a high official position asked me in perfect sincerity, the other day, the following questions. "Why do educated Indians, dress like Englishmen? Why do they eat and live in their own homes like Englishmen? Why don't they patronise Indian art which is beautiful? Why do they wish to make India a copy of England? Who will respect India which is merely a copy? " In this strain, with perfect candour and friendliness, he deplored the senseless craze for imitation. One remark of his struck me as most pertinent. He remarked that many of our ideas were at least a quarter of a century old, and that we did not keep pace with the march of new ideas.

It is a tragedy—if the matter were not serious it would be comic—to watch some of our English-educated men, who for the sake of being regarded as modern and up-to-date perpetrate acts of sheer vandalism. They cling to mid-Victorian ideas, and in their ignorance imagine that they are becoming quite fashionable. They will be horrified, I am sure, to learn that they only excite the contempt or pity of the thoughtful in the West. For the world, no country has any value which is incapable of making a distinct and distinctive contribution to its culture and progress.

Has it ever struck the imitators that the esteem in which India is held even to-day is due, not to their efforts, but to the achievements of their ancestors, especially in the realms of thought? Their originality is admired, their profoundity of thought is recognised, and our ancient culture is studied in order to discover if it has to present a new and useful point of view. The real Indian art is appreciated and not the productions of a certain well-known Bombay artist whose imitative faculty was highly developed.

But before I proceed any further, let me try to avoid one possible misunderstanding. If the imitator is bad enough, infinitely worse is the ..... artist. The latter believes, or pretends to believe that no change is needed, 'back to the past is his war-cry." Little does he realise that the past is dead and gone and cannot be revived. Any attempt to do so is not only foolish but positively dangerous, it hampers progress, produces a mentality which is averse to all change, and creates a hankering for the impossible. Change is inevitable and should be jealously welcomed.

To proceed, it is one of the articles of the imitator's faith to run down, for instance, the joint family system, mainly because, I suspect, it is not to be found in England. It is not my purpose here to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this system. I shall only request him to note the modern trend of thought. Individualism, it appears, has had its day, collectivism has now begun to appeal to the humane mind. Let me here quote what a special correspondent of the London "Observer" writes from Armavir (Caucasus).

"Most of the peasants who join these collective groups keep their own homes, but there are also group farms where the Communist principle is much more fully practised. I visited one of these agricultural "artels," or working co-operatives, in Armavir district. Here the ninety-four families in the oraganisation had pooled all their farm possessions, and the management of affairs was in the hands of a council of five, elected every year. The members lived together and were assigned to various branches of farm work by the member of the council who was entrusted with the functions of management. At the end of the year, after taxes had been paid and expenses for such social needs as new buildings, the upkeep of a school for the children etc., had been met, the proceeds of the havest were divided among the members, but I was told that in actual practice they received little but food and clothes, plus a very small amount for outside expenses. Inasmuch as most of them were recruited from the poorest class of the peasantry, however, their standard of living was probably a little better than it had been before they joined the organisation."

This will be another proof of slave-mentality if I supported the joint family system or any other institution of ours on the ground that it was finding favour in the West. My sole purpose in giving this quotation is to demonstrate that what some of us consider to be up-to-date is in reality not so. Be this as it may, our attitude should be correct and our mentality manly and independent. We should welcome useful and necessary changes, but we should stop this senseless craze and degrading mania for imitation. Let us have sufficient pride in our country and ourselves not to fun with empty heads and gaping mouths after things which are Western. The world is waiting for the contribution of India, and she can only make it if she remains herself and not becomes merely a copy.

CENTENARY OF JOSEPH COWEN.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

On July 9th Tyneside paid its tribute to the memory of Joseph Cowen, politician and journalist. Mr. Cowen was born at Blaydon Burn on July 9th 1829, and received his early education at Ryton, before he went to Edinburgh University, where he was an earnest, incessant student. He ontained a wide, an accurate knowledge of English literature, and became a well-read man. He met Mayzini in the northern city, and established a life-long friendship with the Italian patriot. He exposed and denounced Sir Joseph Graham both by pen and tongue for tempering with the exile's letters, the influence of the noble hearted Mazini induced him to become a member of the revolutionary party that had for its object, the downfall of every tyrant in Europe. He acted as agent for Polish, Hungarian, Italian and French refugees in forwarding their correspondence to their respective countries. He also gave them generous hospitality at his home at Blaydon. At an early age he became the proprietor of the "Newcastle Chronicle." For years he wrote many of the leading articles and personally superintended the paper. In a short time the circulation was doubled and larger offices were obtained, and London office opened, from which Cowen, for years, when in Parliament, sent a London Letter nightly.

From 1862 to 1886 he was a member of the Newcastle Town Council and took an active part in the debates, he initiated important reforms, and worked hard on its various commitees. Every movement for the social, moral and intellectual improvement of his fellow-workers had in him a zeatous and eloquent advocate. He supported them all with his facile, trenchant pen, with his eloquent vice, and his ever open purse. He was one of the pioneers of the Mechanics Institutions on Tyneside, holding the position of honrary secretary till it was firmly on its feet. He was a member of the first Newcastle School Board and helped in many ways towards the establishing of what is now known as the Armstrong College, besides being one of the chief promoters of the Rutherford College. He worked for the opening of the Newcaslte Public Library. For years he did good missionary work amongst the miners of North East England by lecturing to them an temperance and politics. He was a life-abstainer, and in his early years the temperance question was a favourite theme of his. Temperance with him certainly meant obstinence from intoxicating drinks, but it meant much more. It meant natural control of all our appetites, and the practice of the virtue of cheerfulness, gentleness and justice in our daily intercourse with our fellow-men. In 1905 his temperance friends presented his portrait to the Northern Temperance Picture Gallery at Newcastle on Tyne, in memory of his services to the cause.

From 1874 to 1886 he represented Newcastle in Parliament, and it was no astonishment to Newcastle when he rose up in the House and electrified it with his eloquence." Newcastle had heard many a speech as brilliant and as telling as the one he then gave. His first speech made his reputation. It was the talk of the clubs and the drawing rooms. he was the hero of the hour. He never sought Parliamentary honours, they were trust upon him. He was a man of strong convictions, and he was ever true to what he believed was right. He differed with his Party and eventually retired from Parliament and from public life. From his retirement in 1886 till his death in February 1900 he rarely appeared on the public platform, yet he still took a keen interest in politics and social questions. Most of his time was devoted to his paper the "Newcastle Chronicle" and he continued to contribute to its columns till the last. In 1906 a bronze statue to his memory was erected in one of the main throughfares of Newcastle.

T. P. G.

NOMINATION OF MR. BROWNS.

—:o:—

MR. ERULKER TO LODGE PROTEST OF INDIAN CHAMBERS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Geneva.—Mr D. S. Erulker, Managing Director of the Scindia Steamship Company at London, has arrived here, having been deputed by six Indian Chambers of Commerce to support their protest against nomination of Mr. P. H. Browns of MacKinnon MacKenzie and Company, Calcutta, as adviser to Sir Jadunath Roy of Calcutta, Employers' Delegate. The matter will be considered by the Credentials Committee of the Maritime Conference on October 1.—Reuter.

DELHI FLYING CLUB.

—:o:—

Sir Victor Sassion's Offer.

The September bulletin of the above Club states:—

The membership of the Club is now 194 and the number of enquries is 813. A list of members who have joined during the past month is appended.

On return from leave of our Pilot Instructor and the Ground Engineer, flying and training commenced from the 18th September and during the 12 working days in this month not much flying or training was done as very few pupils have re-commenced their tuition.

The pupils who proceeded with their training during the month were:—(1) Mr. S. M. Sami-Ullah, (2) Mr. A. F. T. Cambridge, (3) Mr. C. M. Scott, (4) Sardar Daljit Singh, (5) Mr. F. C. Harris.

The total amount of flying done and revenue obtained during September were as under:—

For 18 hours 20 minutes realising Rs. 449.

Members will be pleased to know that the Club has been successful in obtaining sufficient subscriptions to enable them to take advantage of Sir Victor Sassoon's offer to pay 25 per cent. of the value of a new Moth aeroplane provided the Club raised the balance. The complete list of donations given by the members and others for the purchase of this aeroplane will be included in the next bulletin.

Terms of reciprocation have been agreed upon with the Karachi Aero Club and members of either Club are entitled on presentation of a letter of introduction from a Club official to become honorary members of either Club without payment for a period of one month, which may be extended at the discretion of the Club concerned. We have also enquired of the Bombay Flying Club and the Bengal Flying Club whether any conditions can be arranged with regard to reciprocation terms; developments will be notified later.

6 members have been elected since 1st September, 1929.

PRABHAT INSURANCE COMPANY.

—:o:—

The opening ceremony took place on Dusserah Day of the Prabhat Insurance Co. at its offices in Bombay. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, who presided, called upon all Indians to insure only with Indian companies so that the foreign drain of insurance premium should stop early. He congratulated the promoters on the co-operation which they had obtained from the older companies many connected with Insurance were present prominent among those being Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Barucha of the Empire of India, Mr. Cardmaster of the New India, Mr. Waidya and Mr. Desai of the Britannia and also one of the managing agents of the Ideal Democratic. Mr. Nagindas, the Chairman of the new company, mentioned that the company had been registered last year but had already secured sufficient support to start business. The guests also congratulated Messrs. Waikar and Thosar the managing agents and Mr. Roy the organiser of agencies on their successful arrangements.

THROAT SORENESS.

PEPS WARD OFF TONSILLITIS. INFLAMMATION & WORSE DANGERS.

More disease starts in the throat than people ever realise. Infectious germs producing tonsillitis, inflammation, and wasting diseases of chest and lungs enter the system through the mouth and throat. Therefore, always regard your throat as "a weak spot." At the least hoarseness, difficulty in swallowing, irritation, inflammation, or soreness of throat, take Peps infection-killing tablets.

When a Peps is stripped of its silver wrapper and dissolved in the mouth it gives off certain agreeable antiseptic fumes. Mingling with the breath, these medicinal fumes give all recesses, membranes, and tissues of the throat a soothing germ-killing bath. Thus Peps quickly end pain and soreness heal irritation and inflammation, and have a purifying, invigorating action on the whole bronchial system.

Suck these handy Peps tablets to prevent the throat infections which come from germ-laden dust and foul air. Take them as a remedy for coughs, colds, laryngitis, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, night chills, early-morning cough, and other chest and lung weakness. All medicine dealers sell Peps in handy sealed bottles at Re. One. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15 1929

HAJI BILL.

How It Is affected By London Conference.

FEAR OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The following telegram was addressed to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the 11th instant, regarding discussion of Coastal Shipping questions at the Sub-Conference of the Imperial Conference in London:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber understand that the discussion on the Coastal Shipping questions at the Sub-Conference of the Imperial Conference in London will affect adversely the Coastal Reservation Bill which is before the Assembly. If this be so in fairness to the Assembly Government must take steps to have it made clear at the Conference that this discussion will not prejudice the cause of the Bill. Unless Government do so the strongest ground exists for the suspicion that the convening of the Conference at such an extraordinarily short notice is to prevent further progress of the Coastal Reservation Bill in the Indian Legislature. Committee wish to convey frankly to Government the apprehension of the Indian public as above so that Government may forthwith clear it. Inchambu."

SIR M. BUTLER'S TERM EXTENDED?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

The term of office of His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, Governor of the Central Provinces, in ordinary course of events, will expire on the 26th January 1930. There is, however, a strong rumour that the term of His Excellency will be extended.

"It is reported" says the "Hitavada" that Sir Montagu Butler has already secured extension, though for what exact period is not known. An announcement is expected as soon as Lord Irwin returns to India."

Seth Jamnadas, M.L.A., in the course of a communication to the press says that His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler took the reigns of the provincial administration in January 1925 and it is a matter of common knowledge that he all along has been administering it with tact, foresight and wisdom, making allowance for differences of opinions. The constitutional fate of the people of this province, equally with those of others, is at present in the melting pot. Both the people and the Government must in the natural course be feeling anxious on that account. Circumstanced thus the very idea that His Excellency, who could hitherto so admirably administer the affairs of this province, should leave the province at a most crucial period in its history will be unwelcome to the people of this province.

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in his annual report on the working of the Local Audit Department of the Central Provinces and Berar states that in the year under review no marked improvement had been effected in the general state of the accounts of local bodies. There is a tendency among some local bodies to consider the activities of the Audit Department as a necessary evil and to shelve audit objections by furnishing ill-considered, vague or evasive replies which give an entirely wrong impression of the action taken or of the disposal of the objection.

In great many cases, states the Auditor, this state of affairs was due to the lack of interest on the part of the responsible office-bearers in replying to audit objections and lack of supervision.

Concluding he states that the outlook was not very rosy unless an attempt was made by the local bodies to give an efficient training to their men.

NORMAL YEAR AND GOOD BUSINESS.

"On the whole the year was normal and business generally good." Thus states the Director of Industries, Central Provinces in a statement of Rural and Urban wages prevailing in the province for the year ending the 30th June 1929.

The rates of wages of all classes of labour in rural areas remained stationary. In the Damoh district on account of scarcity the rates of wages of almost all the classes decreased.

The numerical strength of urban labourers remained stationary in some districts. With a few exceptions however, generally the number of workers in all the classes of labour increased during the year under report.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

MORRIS COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

Mr. Inamdar's Advice to Students.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

Mr. N. L. Inamdar, M.A., Principal of the New Education Society School, Amraoti, gave a good piece of advice to the students of the Morris College in the course of his inaugural address on last Friday, in connection with their social gathering.

Mr. Inamdar asked the students to be ambitious, to cultivate love for manual labour, not to be afraid of originality and to try to determine their ideal beforehand and to pursue towards its achievement regardless of obstacles.

Government jobs, said Mr. Inamdar, were becoming rare and the students should be prepared to go to some humbler calling. They should discard their false pride, lead simpler lives and do their best to remove mass illiteracy in the rural areas in their vacations.

The General Secretary in his opening speech referred to their various college activities. The Principal, Mr. Cheshire, said that the college was making a steady progress in all directions. Their aim was to produce gentlemen and ladies who would, by their culture and character, take their place as the natural leaders of the society.

After the close of his lecture the guests repaired to see the beautiful exhibits of the 'Students' Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

Mr. Pendharkar, the well-known singer gave a musical performance in the Victoria Technical Institute Hall on Thursday night, which was attended by a large number of students.

An interesting Football match played between the students and staff on Friday evening, resulting in the win of the students by 4-1. Mr. H. S. Statley acted as referee. The match was attended by a large number of students who thoroughly enjoyed the event.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Nagpur University, the Sushila Bai Vishnupant Jakatdar Elocution competition will be held in the second week of January 1930, in the University Buildings, Nagpur. The subject for the competition is "is it desirable that the English Language should retain its present importance in India?" All the students of colleges affiliated to the University are eligible for the competition.

NAGPUR 'VARSITY UNION SOCIETY.

The Nagpur University Union Society have elected the following office bearers for the sesison 1929-30:—

President.—Rev. Dr. J. F. McFadyen, M.A., D.D.

Vice-President.—Mr. R. F. Rustomji.

Librarian.—Mr. B. G. Ghate.

Treasurer.—Dr. V. S. Jha.

Secretary.—Mr. Guru Charan Singh.

Committee members.—Messrs. V. P. Gautam and P. B. Gadre.

Vice-Chancellor's nominees.—Mr. Umawar Misra an dMiss N. Dravid. Dravid.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY TOURNAMENT.

In the second round of the Korea Durbar Shield Cricket Tournament, in connection with the Nagpur University Sports, the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, defeated the Hislop College, Nagpur.

The final match will be played between the Robertson College, Jubbulpore and the Morris College, Nagpur, on the Indian Gymkhana Ground, Craddock Town, Nagpur, on 17th, 18th and 19th October 1929.

DURANIS ENTER KANDAHAR.

End Of Prolonged Siege.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

News believed to be reliable has been received in Quetta that the Duranis after two days' fighting, entered Kandahar on Saturday 12th October, thus ending the prolonged siege.

The Kohistani garrison suffered some casualties and took refuge in Khirqah Shariff sanctuary with their arms.—A.P.

JUDGMENT IN INDORE SEDITION CASE.

Mr. Parsai Sentenced Imprisonment.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Oct. 9.

Judgment was delivered on Monday by Mr. Khan, the District Magistrate in the sedition case in which Mr. Parsai was tried under section 124-A I.P.C.

After hearing arguments of both the pleaders, the Magistrate had fixed the 5th instant for delivering the judgment. But somehow or other it was postponed for the 7th.

Usually the Magistrate comes to the Board at about 12-30 p.m. but on the 7th he came to the Court nearly an hour earlier. He sentenced the accused to one year's simple imprisonment for writing the English pamphlet and to one year's (simple imprisonment) for writing the Hindi pamphlet and fined him Rs. 200 or, in default, two moths more imprisonment. Both the sentences will run concurrently. The accused requested the Magistrate to read the whole judgment in the Court, but he did not read it.

The people were under the impression that judgment would be delivered at usual time, but contrary to their expectation it was delivered at about 11-30 a.m. Even at the time several people had gathered in court room and many more were coming with flower garlands in their hands, but they had to return disappointed.

It is understood that an appeal will soon be filed in the High Court.

INDIA & FOREIGN COUNTRIES

NEED FOR PROPAGANDA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following letter in your valuable columns a copy of which has been sent to the President, Indian National Congress.

President Indian National Congress,

Allahabad, (India).

Dear Sir,

May we again take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of Publicity work on behalf of India in foreign countries.

America looms large in world politics to-day and England depends upon America for support in her imperialistic ambitions. It is absolutely certain that in order to maintain a grip upon India the approbation of America must be with England. If to gain this support thousands of Britishers come over to cultivate American public opinion then India must realize that she can not ignore America.

The Independence League of India, therefore, strongly urge that the following measures besides others be adopted with a view to counteracting British propaganda and to create a favourable world opinion towards India's struggle for Freedom;

1. Truth about India's struggle for Freedom to be spread in countries (United States, Japan, Germany upon whose support the British Empire depends in her international program of world empire.
2. Truth about India to be spread in France, Russia, Italy China, Turkey, etc.,
3. Truth about India to be spread in countries like Sweden, Switzerland and Spain, which influence world opinion from a neutral's standpoint.
4. The Indian National Congress should ask all the Indian organizations in U.S.A. to help in doing publicity work in America. Pamphlets on "India's Struggle for Freedom", and "Truth about India" should be published and widely distributed.
5. The Indian National Congress should arrange to establish a direct and indendent news service between India and America through the Free Press of India on a sound financial basis. An intensive news service should be organized to and from India on a large scale.
6. Steps should be taken to induce Indian writers to write articles on India in the American press more frequently.
7. Indian authors and publicists should be encouraged to publish suitable books on India in U.S.A. in increasing numbers. "Unhappy India" by Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. J. T. Sunderland's suppressed book "India in Bondage" should be immediately published in America and Europe. The Indian National Congress may do well by distributing "India in Bondage" in an abridged form to all the important personages of the world and the libraries of the world.
8. Publication of an Indian Guide Book for American and other Foreign tourists is an urgent matter also. Many hundreds of U. S. citizens visit India every year. In nine cases out of ten, the sightseers are members of a conducted party, faithfully following their ignorant guides. Most of them victims of the British point of view. These visitors obtain a wrong impression of the country because there is no national agency to present the cultural, historical and social values to be seen in India.
9. Moving Pictures about India depicting the growth of Indian life and culture should be prepared for foreigh use. Special plays worthy of India should be written for the American stage and also for schools and colleges. India Movie companies should be shown the adventages to be derived from cultivating this field.
10. Lanter slides of India should be made for extensive foreign use.
11. An appeal to World Public Opinion: A manifest of the Indian National Congress to be signed by all-party Leaders should be issued all over the world during the next session of the Congress stating the reasons why India should have Freedom—Copies of this Manifesto should be forwarded to all the members of the League of Nations.

These suggestions are respectfully submitted on behalf of the Independence of Indin League and with their authority by.—Yours very obediently,

R. S. SEKHON,
General Secretary,
Independence of India League.
Detroit,
U.S.A.

LUNAVADA STATE

KUMAR VIRBAHADUR SINGHJI INSTALLED ON GADI.

A correspondent wires from Lunavada:—

At an informal Durbar held at Lunavada on Saturday evening, Mr. Hartshorne, Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, announced the Government's order recognising Kumar Shri Virbahadar Singhji as the rightful heir to the *gadi* of Lunawada State.

Maharana Shri Virbhadar Singhji then in a few appropriate words, thanked the Government and the Political Agent. The ceremony was followed by a large Dusshera procession.

A formal Durbar will be held within a fortnight when the Political Agent will hand over the *Kharita* to the Maharana Saheb. Many distinguished guests are expected on the occasion.—A. P.

KOTSAFIL MURDER CASE.

All Accused Discharged.

END OF SENSATIONAL SURAT RIOT CASE.

SURAT, Oct. 14.

The Court room of the Special Magistrate, Mr. Dinshaw Mehta, was overcrowded to-day when the Magistrate delivered judgment in the sensational case known as the Kotsafil murder case in which Mr. Chunilal Shor, a prominent citizen and Municipal Councillor and 5 other 'high-caste" Hindus including one rich businessman, figured as the accused charged with murder of one Rasul Khudabax during last communal disturbances in September 1928.

The Magistrate held that the prosecution witnesses who posed as eye-witnesses were not at all creditable witnesses and discharged all the accused. This was the last of the riot cases tried by the Special Magistrate.

The Special Public Prosecutor, Sardar Davar Tehmuras Modi paid a tribute on benalf of the Bar to the Magistrate's independent, fearless and impartial qualities.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Defence Counsel, associated himself with Public Prosecutor's remarks.

In the course of his reply the Magistrate specially appealed to the Hindu citizens not to be harsh on the poor Muslims because he had heard that many Muslims had been thrown out of jobs on account of communal tension.—A.P.

PLAGUE IN BELGAUM AND DHARWAR DISTRICTS.

The plague report for the week ended 5th October is as under:—

The Rural Circles of Belgaum, Hukeri, Sampgaon and Gokak of the Belgaum District; Navalgund, Bankapur, Nargund, Dharwar and Gadag Rural Circles of the Dharwar District were the worst infected during the week.

Among the Town Circles, Belgaum Town continued to be worst affected showing an increase in the mortality figures during the week and recorded 44 attacks and 28 deaths as against 37—20 in the previous week.

Navalgund Town stands 2nd in rank with a record of 25 attacks and 13 deaths against 29 and 12 in the previous week. The other Town Circles of Dharwar and Hubli escaped lightly recording 9-5 and 4-4 attacks and deaths respectively.

Preventive Measures:—Immediately on receipt of intimation regarding outbreak of plague in a village printed leaflets were supplied to the Village Officers and Mamlatdars of the Talukas concerned inviting their attention to the details of anti-plague measures in the Manual of Vital Statistics with special stress on the following measures:—

1. Segregation of the sick as far as possible. 2. Disinfection of the infected houses and materials. 3. Anti-Plague inoculations. 4. Strict orders to all Patels of surrounding villages to report any occurrence of plague or rat fall found in any houses or villages.

In addition to the Dispensary Medical Officers Special Inoculators 2 in the Belgaum District and 4 in the Dharwar District carried on inoculation work during the week.

The Director of Public Health visited the plague infected Towns of Nipani, Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli and Navalgund. He inspected infected localities in the respective Towns and advised plague preventive measures at informal meetings of the respective Municipal Councillors. He saw the Surpanch of Village Panchayat Committee at Sankeshwar and Mamlatdar of Hukeri and made necessary suggestions in stamping out the epidemic.

Through Running Resumed On B. N. Railway.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The Coal Manager, Adra, B. N. Railway, wires with reference to the derailment of loading wagons and a brake van at Godapeasal on the 12th, that through running was resumed from 6-30 hours on the 13th.—A.P.

Karachi Air Mail.

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

The Air Mail left Karachi at 9-20 a.m.—A.P.

KAKORI PRISONERS.

Withdrawal Of Special Treatment.

LAHORE COMRADES WARN GOVT.

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

The news of the withdrawal of concessions from the Kakori prisoners greatly disturbed the Lahore "conspiracy" case prisoners who feel that Government has, by this action marred the atmosphere created by the A. I. C. C. resolution.

It is reported that the accused contemplate sending a telegram to the Home Member of the Government of India, to intercede at once and restore the privileges, warning the authorities at the same time, that if due to the obduracy of the Government, hunger strike is to begin afresh, the responsibility for the same will be on the Government.—Free Press.

BHAGAT SINGH AND DUTT.

ALLOWED TO SEE THEIR COMRADES IN BORSTAL JAIL.

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

In persuance of a Government Notification, Bhagat Singh and Dutt are allowed to visit their comrades in the Borstal Jail, for one hour only on Sundays.

They have, it is reported, now applied for granting them permission to lengthen the duration of the interviews to six hours and that too to be allowed on all Court holidays.—Free Press.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES.

Lahore Accused Object to His Evidence.

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

The Lahore Conspiracy case was resumed today after an interval of five days for the Dusserah. The accused entered the court as usual shouting revolutionary cries and singing the Kakori song.

The first witness of the day Tekchand of Shahranpur deposed he was a patient of Gayaprasad who gave him a prescription (identified in Court). Cross-examined, the witness said the prescription did neither contain the patient's name nor the doctor's name.

Dr. Robinson, M.A., Ph.D, officiating Chief Inspector of Explosives was the next witness. When the witness appeared in the witness box, the accused objected to his evidence being recorded today on the ground that Dr. Robson was a very important witness and they ought to have been informed earlier.

Public Prosecutor: The prosecution is not bound to vouchsafe such information except by way of courtesy.

The Defence counsel stated that he had been repeatedly requesting the prosecution to give the defence an idea of the privilege. The Defence counsel submitted that it was impossible for the defence to cross-examine Dr. Robson at this stage.

The Public Prosecutor said that there would not be any difficulty in that. Bhagat Singh could cross-examine him. Bhagat Singh said he wanted his report to study previously. Moreover, as Dr. Robson was going on eleven months' leave and as such would not be before the Session, the Defence wanted thoroughly to examine him.

DR. ROBSON'S EVIDENCE.

Eventually it was agreed Dr. Robson's examination in chief should be held today and his cross examination was deferred till the 23rd. Dr. Robson said he had thrice officiated as Chief Inspector of Explosives. About the 21st of April, he was called to Lahore to inspect the remianings of some live bombs and certain shells. He took with him one bomb that had exploded and one shell. He had also received the remains of the Assembly bombs. Comparing the Lahore bombs with the Assembly bombs, he was able to find out that both were of the same size and cast on the same mould. Witness was called to Sahranpore and shown some chemicals, apparatus and utensils. Some of these articles were sent to the Chemical examiner. Among them were six live bombs. The Saharanpore bombs were also of the same type as the Lahore bombs. A special feature was they were cast from shells. The empty shells resembles some shells seen at Lahore. Witness had also seen the bombs found at Bhusaval out of which two were live and one was empty. The empty sheil resembled the one found at Saharanpore. Roughly speaking they were of the same type as the Manktola bombs found in 1924.

The court rose for lunch.—Free Press.

A MAN WHO POSED HIMSELF AS DOCTOR.

After lunch Asa Ram, a cap merchant, Shaharanpur examined corroborated the statement of the previous witness Tek Chand and identified Gaya Prasad to be the man who had posed himself as a doctor.

The next witness Asa Ram, a washerman of Shahranpur, identified Gayaprasad as the man who had given him clothes to wash.

Mahomed Hanif and Peralal were the other two witnesses who were examined after which the Court adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

MAHATMA'S TRIUMPHANT TOUR.

15 Districts "Done" In One Month.

RS. 105,000 COLLECTED.

BENARES, Oct. 14.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, General Secretary, United Provinces Congress Committee states that Mahatma Gandhi is having a very successful tour in the province and is keeping good health. Despite the heavy strain, Mahatmaji visited fifteen districts in one month from September 11 to October 11. Immense crowds greeted him in all the places and in Gorakpore district alone they amounted to over 100,000. Collections so far amount to one lakh and five thousand.

Mahatmaji rests at Mussoorie from 17th October to 24th October before resuming his tour.—Free Press.

CRICKET IN SURAT.

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, Oct. 14.

A cricket match was played yesterday on the police grounds between the Surat Electricity Company's Recreation Club and the Bulsar Railway team.

The visitors won the toss and batting first compiled 88 runs to their credit, Mr. Hinton contributing 33. The home team put up a total of 107, Mr. N. J. Sutaria (the Captain) contributing 33 and Mr. N. D. Mehta 27.

In their second innings the Bulsar team could gather only 53 runs against the powerful bowling of Mr. E. G. Hans, thus leaving the home team to make only 35 runs to win. But the latter had bad luck in the beginning and could only make 11 runs for the loss of four wickets. The steady and sure batting of Messrs. E. Esmail and Shirole saved the side and the pair batting for half an hour contributed nearly 40 runs. Thus the home team won by 9 runs and 6 wickets.

C. P. INDUSTRIES BOARD.

SCHOOL OF HANDICRAFTS AT RAIPUR.

(From our own Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

At their fifth meeting the Central Provinces and Berar Board of Industries approved of the proposal for the establishment of a Government School of Handicrafts at Raipur.

The Board considered the proposal for starting a tailoring class at the Government School of Handicrafts, Akola, similar to the one approved by it for the Robertson Industrial School, Jubbulpore, and approved of the proposal.

The consideration of the note of the Director of Industries regarding the proposal of Mr. Fulay for the formation of a Labour Board for the province was postponed.

The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 13,694 for carrying out certain additions and alterations to the central wing of the Central Museum, Nagpur, were considered and passed.